Terms of Publication.

THE WAYNESBURG REPUBLICAN, Office in Sayers' building, east of the Court House, is published every Wednesday morning, at $2 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2 50 if not paid within the year. All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office must be addressed to the Editor

The Waynesburg Republican.

JAS. E. SAYERS, FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—*Lincoln.* EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

VOL. XII. WAYNESBURG, PENNA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1868. NO. 5.

Terms of Advertising AND JOB WORK.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at $1 50 per square for three insertions, or less, and 50 cents per square for each additional insertion; (ten lines of less of this type counted a square). All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

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JOB PRINTING of every kind in Plain and Fancy colors; Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards Pamphlets &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPUBLICAN OFFICE has just been re-fitted, and every thing in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Poetry.

HONOR TO OUR WORKMEN.

Whom shall we call our heroes,
To whom our praises sing
The pampered child of fortune,
The titled Lord or King?
They live by others' labor,
Take all, and nothing give—
The noblest types of manhood
Are they who WORK TO LIVE.
Then honor to our workmen,
Our hardy sons of toil—
The heroes of the workshop,
And monarchs of the soil!

Who spans the earth with iron,
And rears the palace dome?
Who creates for the rich man
The comforts of his home?
It is the patient toiler
All honor to him, then?
The true wealth of a nation
Is in her WORKING MEN.
Then honor to our workmen, &c.

For many barren ages,
Earth hid her treasures deep,
And all her giant forces
Seemed bound as in a sleep:
Then Labor's Anvil chorus
Broke on the startled air,
And lo! the earth in rapture
Laid all her riches bare!
Then honor to our workmen, &c.

"Tis toil that over nature
Gives man his proud control,"
And purifies and hallows,
The temples of his soul.
It startles foul disease,
With all their ghastly train—
Puts mon in the muscles,
And crystal in the brain.
Then honor to our workmen, &c.

The Grand Almighty Builder,
Who fashioned out the earth,
Hath stamped his seal of honor
On labor from her birth.
In every angel flower,
That blossoms from the sod,
Behold the master touches—
The Handiwork of God!
Then honor to our workmen, &c.

ADDRESS,

DELIVERED AT THE MASONIC CELEBRATION IN WAYNESBURG, JUNE 24, '68.

BY SAMUEL WAKEFIELD, D.D.

Worshipful Master, Officers and Members, of Lodge No. 153, of Free and Accepted Masons:—

In obedience to your call, I am here to-day,—the day which we are wont to celebrate in commemoration of our Patron Saint, to spread before you, and before others who are present with you, some brief remarks respecting what is denominated *Freemasonry*.

I thank you for the cordial invitation which you have given me to perform this service; partly, because it is an unmistakable expression, on your part, of fraternal regard; and partly, because it affords me an opportunity of giving utterance to some of my honest opinions, respecting the merits of this benevolent and time-honored institution.

It is reasonable to believe, that the present system of Freemasonry had its origin in architectural science. This is clearly indicated by the very *name* of the fraternity, and also, by the working implements which are still employed by the craft. And as the art of building is of vast importance in the promotion of human happiness, superior skill in this art has always been highly prized, and liberally rewarded.

It is perfectly natural for men who have a laudable ambition for eminence in any mechanical art, to avail themselves of the science and experience of others employed in the same craft; and when it is necessary, in the accomplishment of of some great object, for a number of men of like occupation to be employed in concert, it is equally natural for them to regard their united attainments as a kind of common treasury, on which each one may draw at pleasure, for the mutual benefit of all.

In every association of this kind, ORDER, which is "heaven's first law," is an indispensable element; but the history of the world shows, that *order* cannot be either established or maintained in human society, without some supreme controling power. It is therefore reasonable to suppose, that this acknowledged necessity for supreme control, in every well-ordered association, gave rise to that superiority of station in operative masonry, with which every Worshipful Master of a Lodge is invested. And as the chief magistrate of a civil government requires the aid of subordinate officers, to enable him rightly to execute the laws, so the government of the Masonic Fraternity requires the employment of subordinate assistants, by whose aid the principal officer is enabled to discharge the functions of his exalted station, with honor to himself, and with profit to the brethren.

As men have always held the science of architecture in high estimation, an ability to impart to *others* a knowledge of the art has been regarded by many, as a most honorable and desirable attainment. But in the early history of our order, knowledge could not have been imparted as it may be now. The art of *printing* was then unknown to the world; and men expert in *writing* were like the visits of angels—"few and far between." The common, and almost only way of communicating knowledge, was by oral instruction;—a fact which has left its signature upon the craft, never to be erased. While some were desirous to *learn*, others were both able and willing to *teach;* and thus by a very natural and easy process were established different degrees in the science of Free Masonry.

Another important step in the formative progress of the order was, the adoption of a plan by which the brethren should secure to themselves the *advantages* of their union, when sickness, accident, or the infirmities of age should render them incapable of active service. They knew that unless they could rely on some means beyond the proceeds of their daily labor, they might be reduced to extreme want. To secure themselves against this evil, they adopted the practice of regular pecuniary contributions, thus creating a common fund for the relief of the destitute, from which every brother had a right to expect aid, as his necessities might require.

The logic of events, however, soon convinced the Craft, that a Brother might be in most pressing necessity for pecuniary aid, when far removed from the particular association of which he is a member, and unable to avail himself of its ability to relieve his wants. This, in all probability, led to the adoption of the Article in our Masonic Creed, that Freemasonry is a *Universal Brotherhood*. It acknowledges a common interest, uncircumscribed by the limits of local ties. It bestows upon every brother, whether residing within the bounds of his own particular association, or journeying as a stranger in a far off land, the *right* to apply for needed assistance, and the *ability* to establish the justness of his claim.

It must not be forgotten, however, that a Brother may sometimes need what is of far more value to him than pecuniary aid. He may be placed in circumstances which call for the honest announcements of caution, the well-chosen words of good advice, or the soothing accents of sympathy; and if he can establish his claim to the confidence of the craft, he may expect, though a stranger, to realize the peculiar advantages of his connection with the fraternity, and to receive the desired aid.

If we admit the truthfulness of the statements in this hasty sketch, we must come to the conclusion, that Freemasonry is, to a very great extent, a creature of *circumstances*—a kind of *natural formation*. As a plant, it unfolded "first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear." As a building, it had its foundation in a few elementary, eternal, and indestructable principles. Its construction was carried forward by the employment of such materials, and the adoption of such measures, as the craft, with its progressive skill, and ever enlarging experience, believed to be conducive to its highest interests. In due time it reached its consummation, and stood forth a *living temple*, which, for the symmetry of its proportions, and the perfection of its parts, challenged the attention and admiration of the world.

Here some one may ask; When did Freemasonry take its rise? When did this living temple arrive at its consummation? To these questions we cannot give a definite reply. We know, that as far back, along the pathway of time, as the unflickering light of historic testimony conducts us, we recognize the existence of the order; and that, assisted by the dim taper of tradition, we can trace it to a period still more remote. But it must be admitted by all, that there is a point in this investigation, beyond which dark antiquity forbids us to go.

"But whence sprung the *moral* of the order? What is the origin of the feeling of social affection, which belongs to the craft? Brethren, Freemasonry is not the author of that principle. It *embodies philanthropy*, and makes it practically useful; it keeps alive the feeling of mutual dependence and the sense of mutual obligations, which belong to true philanthropy; and hence her appropriate home is in the Lodge. She retreats hither from the cold selfishness of the world, and is made welcome & active. Sordid desires, and overreaching cupidity drove her from the busy haunts of man; and, wandering to find some resting place for the soles of her feet, she makes her abode with us; the good and the true in our order are for her; and, though we invoke God in our secret assemblies, and stand in fear of his greatness, yet is our love for him best shown by the evidences and fruits of our love to man. We do not *originate*, we *protect* philanthropy. Her *date* is beyond the foundations of social life. She stands the eldest of Heaven's attributes for our benefit." She was actively employed when the Almighty Architect formed the world, and created man; and her sway was acknowledged when "the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy."

But at this point, some one may be inclined to ask, *What is* Freemasonry, as it exists among us at the present day? To this our reply is, that it is a *moral* and *benevolent* institution, whose members are united in the bonds of fraternal fellowship, and whose peculiar privileges are solemnly guarded by landmarks which are known only to the craft. The *moral* bearing of the institution is a matter which may be "seen and read of all men." We know that it does not profess to be a system of religion; nor does it attempt to displace revealed religion, or to occupy its room. Nay, it acknowledges the Bible as the inspired source of all true religion, and as the only perfect rule of sound morality. If, therefore, the Bible exerts a salutary moral influence on those who study its sacred lessons,—a fact which even infidelity itself will hardly deny, who will dare to call in question the healthful moral bearing of a society, whose members are required to acknowledge this sacred volume, as their only safe chart in life's perilous voyage!

Again, the moral bearing of our order may be seen, in that system of emblematical instruction which is peculiar to the craft, and with which even the uninitiated may become familiar. Indeed, every *instrument* employed in operative Masonry is rendered subservient to moral ends. By one we are taught so to divide our time, that a portion of it may be devoted, 1. To the service of God and the relief of the needy; 2. To the prosecution of worldly business; and 3. To the restoration of our exhausted energies, by refreshments and sleep.

By another, the Mason is reminded, that he must divest himself of all the vices and superfluities of life, in order to be fitted, as a living stone, for that spiritual building, that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Thus we might go on to show, that the implements of the craft are so many moral teachers. They inculcate the lesson, that we should circumscribe our desires, and keep our passions within due bounds; that in our several stations in life we should ever act uprightly before God and man; that we should square our lives by the principles of virtue; and that we are travelling upon the level of time, to that unknown land, "from whose bourne no traveller returns."

These are only a few of the facts which might be presented, to prove that Freemasonary is calculated to exert a healthful moral influence.

But that it is a *benevolent* institution is equally susceptible of proof; or, might we not rather assert, that the benevolence of the institution is so manifest to every candid observer, that it hardly needs to be proved. It is eminently the business of our order to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and minister to the subjects of affliction; and in the performance of this benevolent work we often realize the truth of the declaration, that "it is more blessed to give, than to receive." Freemasonry inscribes upon its banners "faith, hope, charity, these three;" but it everywhere declares that "the greatest of these is charity."

The benevolence of our order manifests itself in a great variety of forms; a few of which we will notice.

1. It is seen in that fraternal feeling and good will which always characterizes our private associations. Here men of all grades in society, except the vicious, meet together, and occupy a common platform. Here are men of different and conflicting religious creeds; but they have left their religious differences behind them, and are here, where the din of polemic discussion is never heard, to enjoy an hour of fraternal fellowship, and to implore Divine blessings upon one another.

Here are men of different *political* views, who may have been warmly engaged in party warfare; but they have cast aside, for a time, all the insignia of embittered contest; and, having triumphed over personal antipathies, they put on the garb of innocence, employ the language of fraternal affection, and learn to acknowledge each other as brethren. Thus, the fretting excitement of party strife is allayed; angry antagonists are pacified and r -united; and all are made to enjoy a sabbath of rest, in the consciousness that they exercise unfeined charity toward all.

And is there no advantage—no benevolence in all this? Are we to expect no benefit to result from the cessation of angry antagonism, and the promotion of brotherly affection and good will? Surely these resting places of the passions exert a salutary influence upon our moral character. Their direct tendency is to save us from that hardness of heart, which constant rivalry and unmitigated antagonism will most assuredly produce.

2. The benevolence of Freemasonry is seen in its readyness to assist the needy. Where is the Masonic association which has not, in one way or other, visited and relieved "the fatherless and widows in their affliction?" Where is the brother who has ever disregarded the cry of distress, or refused to lend a helping hand, in ministering to the necessities of a worthy object? We know that when Freemasonry bestows it charities, it does not sound a trumpet, or proclaim its benevolence by some public demonstation; but still the benevolence exists, and the favors are bestowed, while the donors, who give in secret, are often rewarded openly. Indeed, there is a blessedness in the very *act* of bestowing a needed favor, which often fully compensates the giver. And if, in addition to this, we take into the account the personal comfort which our charities create, and the heart-felt gratitude which they evoke, we will have at least an imperfect view of the fruits and evidences of that benevolence, which has ever been a prominent characteristic of our order. We will see some of the motives which move us "to do good and to communicate" especially when we consider, that "with such sacrifices *God* is well pleased."

Will you go with me to witness the tears of gratitude, which the lonely widow sheds over the offering you send her in the name of Freemasonry? Will you listen, with me, to the thanksgivings of the orphan, whose wants your liberality has relieved? Will you mark, in the man of decrepitude, the signs of grateful emotion, when he receives into his trembling hand the proof of your Masonic charity? These, and similar cases, may be regarded as so many appeals to heaven, for Divine blessings upon the order; nor will such invocations be disregarded by him who has assured us, that the bestowment of even a cup of cold water, in a proper manner, "shall not lose its reward."

"If there is one earthly consideration which, more than any other, can give poignancy to the sting of death, it is the" tormenting thought, that the loved ones whom we are about to leave behind us must be thrown out upon the cold charities of a selfish and unfeeling world. But, on the other hand, if the husband and father is called to die, without being able to secure to the objects of his dearest affections the necessities of life, it is to him a consoling thought, that he leaves them within the range and operation of a benevolent institution, whose help they cannot seek in vain.

Perhaps we cannot better illustrate the nature of Masonic benevolence, than by presenting a single circumstance, which happened in one of our eastern cities. It comes to us well authenticated, and is only one case among thousands. A large property holder instructed the proper officer to make attachment of household furniture for rent due. The tenant was a widow, with a family of little children; and the attachment would cover nearly all that the law allowed to be taken. When the lady was introduced to the officer, and learned the object of his visit, she exclaimed in her distress, "I know not what to do. I have neither friend nor relation to whom I can apply. I am alone—utterly alone—helpless—destitute—a widow."

The officer then inquired, "is there no *association* upon which you have a claim?" Her answer was, "none!—I am not a member of any benevolent society." "But I remember," said she, "my husband told me more than once, that if I should ever be in distress, I might make *this* available,"—here presenting a Masonic jewel—"I fear, however, it is now too late."

"Let me see it," returned the officer, who was himself a Mason. On examining it, he at once recognized the standing of the deceased Brother, and said, "we will see what effect this jewel will have; though the landlord, I know, is not a Mason. Who is your clergyman," inquired the officer. She told him who her clergyman was. He also was a Mason.

When the officer made known to the clergyman the widow's distress, and also her claim on the fraternity, he inquired, "Who is the *landlord?*". When informed by the officer, he said, "Ah! does his religion teach him to set no better example? We must show him what Freemasonry requires. I have spent the last payment of my salary; but here is my note, at a short date, for the amount due. The landlord will hardly refuse that."

Thus, in a few minutes, the claim was paid; and, the benevolent officer forgiving his fees, the heart of the destitute widow was caused to sing for joy; while her tears of gratitude, made brilliant by the smiles of her relieved children, became jewels of Freemasonry, the value of which is beyond that of silver or gold.

But if, by this act of Masonic charity, the afflicted widow and her weeping children were made to rejoice, how unspeakably great must have been the pleasure of those, who procured for them so great a benefit! My brethren, Freemasonry not only inspires the heart with a feeling of true benevolence, but it becomes, to a great extent, its own rewarder, by affording its members the rich luxury of doing good to the needy.

We might present other aspects of the benevolence of this institution, if time and circumstances would allow; but perhaps we have persued this subject far enough for the present occasion. Our conclusion is, that Freemasonry is both a *moral* and *benevolent* institution;—one whose legitimate tendency is only good, and not evil.

We know, however, that in whatever light *we* may regard Freemasonry, it always has been, and still is, an object of zealous opposition on the part of many. We cannot believe that this opposition has always been governed by moral honesty. In many cases, the wicked motives in which it originated have been too apparent to be misunderstood; and hence the opposition has assumed the character of unmitigated persecution.

To those who oppose our order from dishonest motives, and in a slanderous manner, we have nothing to say; nor would you, as good men and true Masons, thank me for attempting to disprove their unscrupulous slanders. We will leave them to the consequences of their own doings, knowing that in due time they shall be fully rewarded for their wicked work.

But there are some who are *honestly*, though mistakenly, opposed to Freemasonry. They oppose it, not because they have any sympathy with the organized antimasonic movement; but because they suppose it to be liable to insuperable objections. And as these objections may exist in the minds of good and honest men, they deserve a candid investigation. Our time, however, will not allow us to do more, than to consider a few of the strongest.

1. The first objection which we will notice is, that "*Freemasonry is unnecessary.*" This objection is urged,

1. From a consideration of the present improved state of our social relations.—We rejoice to know, when we compare the past with the present, that our social condition is greatly improved; and that our civil, political, and religious rights are now more clearly understood, and more generally acknowledged than formerly. But still, how narrow is the compass of this social improvement, compared with the entire family of man! In many parts of the earth social improvement has made, for centuries, but little progress. Hence, if Freemasonry were entirely uncalled for in the most refined portions of civilization, it, or something like it, might nevertheless be necessary in less favored parts, to accomplish the benevolent objects which it proposes to reach.

We cannot admit, however, that social refinement renders Freemasonry unnecessary. Facts declare, that in reach of the highest circles of social life there is often unrelieved want; calling for help but calling in vain, unless its voice can reach the Masonic ear. But *pecuniary* assistance is not all that Freemasonry confers. Among its most valuable benefits are good will, social intercourse, and friendly advice. These are always necesesary, even in the most refined state of society; and though they *may* sometimes be realized in the usual walks of life, it is only to the craft that they are absolutely secured.

2. The objection is further urged, from the consideration, that all men are bound to do good to the needy, independent of the requirements of any voluntary association. To refute this argument it is only necessary to observe, that it lies as directly against every other benevolent institution, as it does against Freemasonary. If the common obligation resting upon all men to minister to human necessity is sufficient, there can be no more call for almshouses and public hospitals, than for Masonic associations.—The argument proves too much, and therefore it proves nothing at all.

That it is the duty of all men to do good to suffering humanity, no one will deny; but is this the uniform rule of human action?—nay verily. Is it not rather strictly true, that

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

There is therefore not only ample room, but an urgent necessity, for the benevolent offices of Freemasonry.

2. It is pleaded, moreover, that our order is unnecessary, because the really destitute are sufficiently provided for by legislative enactments. To this we reply, that we can heartily rejoice in all that is done for the relief of the destitute, by legislative enactments; especially when we know that the principles of Freemasonry lie at the foundation of all such benevolent movements. But we must not overlook the fact, that these legislative provisions, however good in their design and tendency, are inadequate to accomplish *all* the benevolent purposes of our order. They, at best, are limited in their existence and operation. Freemasonry is a universal institution. They are mainly designed to relive the wants of the body. Freemasonry pours its blessings upon the whole man. They are cold and heartless in the bestowment of their favors. Freemasonry extends its benevolent hand, with the sympathies of a brother.

Moreover, we know that all public charities carry with them a species of disgrace, incompatible with the proper pride of man; and hence many would rather submit to extreme suffering, than to apply to any of them for aid. But the benevolence of Freemasonry, as well as its wisdom, is seen in this, that in the bestowment of its charities it does not infringe, in the least degree, the conscious dignity of those who receive them.

4. Again we are told, that Freemasonry is unnecessary, because all its benevolent purposes may be accomplished by Christianity. This argument, in the estimation of some, has great force; but a few remarks will show that is easily disposed of.

We do not claim that Freemasonry is equal to the Christian religion, or that it is intended to occupy its place. Christianity is a perfect system of Divine truth, for which we entertain the highest possible veneration; and to which we look as the only infallible directory in our pathway to eternal life. Freemasonry, on the other hand, is of human origin; but it acknowledges the existence of God, receives the revelation which he has given to the world, and bows before him in acts of solemn devotion.

If all men were Christians in the full sense of this term, there would be some force in the argument which we are considering; but every one knows that this is not the fact. There are thousands of our race, even in Christian lands, over whom the Christian religion has little or no control; and there are thousands who profess to be Christians, but are destitute of true Christian charity. The consequence is, that cases of destitution and suffering, unrelieved by the hand of benevolence, may often be found even in sight of Christian temples; not indeed because christianity is defective in its adaption to human condition, but because men will not submit themselves to its saving control.

Now, if Freemasonry exerts its benevolent influence where Christianity has no control; or if, in a Christian community, it sometimes confers a needed benefit which would not be otherwise realized,—both of which could easily be shown, who will dare to say that it is unnecessary? As well might we predicate this of every benevolent institution in the world.

2. The second objection which we will notice is, that "Freemasonry, being a *secret* society, is dangerous to our political institutions."

We will admit that a secret *political* association, where all the members belong to the same political party, may very properly excite alarm; especially when the members themselves, as well as their doings and designs, are shrouded in secrecy.

It is not necessary to say to these brethren, that Freemasonry *is not a political* association. They know, and every mason knows, that political questions are never carried into the Lodge. But how shall the uninitiated know this? It is demonstrated by the fact, that men of opposite political parties unite together, in the same Masonic association.

There is one remark which may be made here, in regard to the phrase "secret society." If it is intended to indicate that Freemasonry seeks to conceal its existence, its principles, or its designs, nothing can be farther from the truth. It declares, everywhere, its existence, principles, and designs; it gives to the world the names of its officers; it builds its temples in towns and cities; and it exhibits its members in public processions. True, there are secrets belonging to the order; but they are only such as are necessary to guard its privileges, and to perpetuate its identity.

3. Another objection to Freemasonry is, that "females are excluded from its communion." We are told by the objector, that "there must be something wrong in that association, from the privileges of which our wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters are excluded."

Objectionable as this view of the subject may appear to some, a few plain statements will place it, before every candid mind, in a very different light. Let it then be distinctly understood, in the first place, that Freemasonry originated with a class of working men; and hence, in its origin, it could no more have included women, than they could now be included in a society of operative blacksmiths or carpenters. And when to this we add the fact, that Freemasonry, in all its distinctive features, is like "the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not," we have a very natural and easy solution of the question, respecting the exclusion of women from membership in the craft.

But there is *another* fact which may be stated here, as furnishing a good and sufficient reason, for this exclusive regulation of the order. It is this,—its secret meetings are customarily held in the night. Now, in view of this fact, who does not see, that to admit *women* as well as men, would give occasion to the tongue of slander to circulate a thousand evil reports, which might disturb the peace of society, and greatly injure the reputation of the order. Hence we regard it as a wise and prudent arrangement, and one which must be in perfect accordance with the purest dictates of female delicacy, to admit none but *men* to the communion of Freemasonry. It is therefore by the law of propriety alone, that women are excluded from participating in the labors and mysteries of the craft.

But are we to conclude, as the objection seems to imply, that because they are not invited to share the secrets of Masonry and dispense its mysteries, they are therefore excluded from its benefits? Certainly not. As well might we argue that they are excluded from the benefits of our civil government, because they are not allowed to exercise the elective franchise, or to occupy seats in its several departments. As well might we argue that they are excluded from the benefits of revealed religion, because they were excluded from the Jewish priesthood, and are not employed in the Christian ministry.

Women are *not* excluded from the benefits of Freemasonry. It is utterly impossible that the dearest earthly objects of man's tender regard—they who are his constant solace in times of affliction—the willing companions of his sorrows, as well as his joys, should be forgotten in the prescribed duties of the order. Nay verily; it places in the front rank of those who may claim its benefits the mothers, sisters, and daughters of Freemasons, and invites, especially, the widows of departed members, to lean with confidence upon its supporting arm. To say, therefore, that Freemasonry is regardless of the rights of women, or that it excludes them from its benefits, is a slander upon the institution.

4. There is one other objection sometimes urged, which may be worthy of a passing notice. It is, that "Freemasonry is selfish and partial in the bestowment of its favors." "If there is any real good in it," say some, "why does it not throw open its door, that all persons, indiscriminately, may partake of its benefits?" A few remarks will place this question in a proper light, and show that the objection is a "baseless fabric."

1. The very idea of a benevolent institution implies restrictions, both as to the ends proposed, and the means to be employed; nor can any one operate beyond its prescribed sphere, without violating the very principles on which it is founded. Thus, an assylum for the *insane* has no right to appropriate its funds for the relief of the blind; nor have the inhabitants of one state or country any just claim upon the benevolent institutions of another.

2. Freemasonry, like other benevolent associations, has proposed to accomplish certain ends; and for the accomplishment of these ends it has adopted certain means. The only question to be settled is this;—Have men a right to form an association, for their mutual benefit? To say they have not, is at once to condemn all partnerships in trade. It is to say that men have no right to form themselves into a Mutual Insurance Company, a Banking Company, a Rail Road Company," or anything of the kind; which is too absurd to be believed. It follows, therefore, that men have a right to form any kind of association which does not interfere with the rights of others; and this, we believe, is strictly true of Freemasonry.

3. A claim upon the benefits of Freemasonry does not rest alone on the *benevolence* of the institution. It is a claim which is *purchased* by every brother, and is therefore what may justly be called a *perfect right*. Is it not then very unreasonable for persons to ask the free use of a privilege for which others pay a stipulated price, while they themselves pay nothing at all? Most assuredly it is. As well might we claim, that those who make no deposits in a saving fund, have as much right, as depositors have, to draw money from its vaults.

4. We would not conceal the fact,—nay, we wish it to be distinctly understood, that the direct object of Freemasonry is, to benefit the members of the order, together with their immediate female relatives and children. For, though it inculcates the duty of benevolence to all men, yet it requires its members to do good especially to them who are of its own household. To carry out this benevolent object, the *secrets* of Freemasonry are indispensible. They are the locks and keys, the bolts and bars, by which our common property is secured to the fraternity. They are a kind of Masonic *safe*, in which is deposited the precious treasure of the craft.

5. How preposterous, then, it is to say, that if there is any good in Freemasonry, it ought to throw open its doors, and allow all to enjoy its benefits. On the very same principle we may say; if there is any good in merchandizing, every merchant should throw away his locks and bars, and permit all persons to carry off his goods, without paying for them. Or might we not go so far as to say, if there is any good in the Christian Church, she should throw away all restrictions in regard to the terms of membership, and receive all men into her communion, even the most ungodly. The absurdity of the principle is so obvious, that we leave you to make the application.

But is it indeed true, that Freemasonry seeks to close its doors and deprive the world of its benefits? It certainly is not. We admit that it does not employ any *direct* influence to add to its numbers. It persuades no man—it urges no man to unite with the order. But it is true, on the other hand, that its doors are ever ready to be opened to all good men, who think that its benefits will compensate them for the rest. Those who think otherwise should not find fault with us, for retaining the secrets of the craft. They might receive them, but are unwilling to purchase them; and we will not allow the free to be cut down, in order that they may gather the precious fruit.

And now, brethren, we must bring our remarks to a close. We have placed before you, in a very brief manner, some thoughts in regard to the origin and nature of Freemasonry, and the principal objections urged against it. The sketch, we admit, is a very imperfect one; but we are comforted by the reflection, that it is addressed to those who know how to exercise charity.

We have seen that there is nothing in Freemasonry incompatible with the teachings of Revealed Religion; that it acknowledges the Bible as of Divine origin; and that it inculcates the worship of God. We have not said, nor do we believe, that it supercedes the Gospel. This, alone, is the power of God to salvation. We have not intimated that it can regenerate the human soul; for this is emphatically the work of the Spirit. But we do most unhesitatingly say, that no man can be a consistent Mason, who does not make the principles of pure morality the rule of his life.

Here we would like to say many things by way of warning, and exhortation, and encouragement; but we have already detained you long enough. It is good and pleasant for brethren, even on earth, "to dwell together in unity." It will be better, and far more delightful, for brethren, to dwell together in the heavenly land. May we indulge the hope, that this fraternal association shall ultimately be conducted, by the the Great Architect of the universe, into that "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." "So mote it be."

FRESH DEMOCRATIC DISPLEASURE.

So long as the States that engaged in the rebellion remained under the Military supervision of the General Government, the Democrats throughout the whole country, and particularly their representative men in the two houses of Congress, were marvelously indignant, and let no occasion slip, in season or out of season, to make their feeling manifest. They descanted in exalted phraseologies upon the rights of the people of the respective States to representation in the government exercised over them straining this point to such a degree as to render the inference inevitable, that it was their belief that the prerogative to participation in the government is so inherent and vital that no misdemeanors or crimes can suffice to alienate it, and protested that the representation of all the States, under any conceivable condition of affairs, was so essential to the just and necessary balance of power, that a legal and rightful government could not exist without it.

Well, Congress having secured all the preliminaries it deemed requisite, at length proceeded to re-admit Arkansas to representation as of old, in the two chambers. Against this proceeding, the Democratic members spontaneously and emphatically protested, and their objections are reiterated and sustained by the Democratic journals, east and west, north and south. Why is this? Simply because the Democrats regard the manner of re-admission as of more consequence than the fact of re-admission itself. A disinterested observer would naturally suppose that the actual representation of a particular State, upon terms eventually satisfactory to Congress and the local authorities, was all that the spirit of Republican institutions required; that Congress, in view of the circumstances, could reasonably stipulate for recognition of the important changes wrought out by the war, and that the local government could give such assurances as would bring the State into harmony with the existing status of the country; but the Democrats do not see this, and hence protest that all this is irregular and mischievous. Their obtuseness results from two different causes. Let us elucidate!

1. In 1832, when Mr. Calhoun and his lieutenants invented the modern doctrine of "State Rights," and proposed to exemplify it, President Jackson officially developed the true theory of the Constitution. In this service he was admirably seconded by the genius and wisdom of Mr. Webster and other Whig leaders. Jackson maintained that the authority of the national government had its source in the consent of the people, and not in negotiations between the several States, and, consequently, that it was paramount and supreme. From this view it followed logically that no State had a right to withdraw from the Union; that an attempted withdrawal was rebellion; and that such rebellion, successfully resisted, put the States and the individuals concerned in it at the mercy of the government. This was the popular Democratic doctrine so long as the influence of General Jackson prevailed.

After a season when Jackson had retired to the Hermitage, the political heresy he had combatted was revived and flourished with greater vigor than before. The slaveholders had resolved to revolutionize the government, so as to make its political form harmonize with the "peculiar insitution," and for reasons since demonstrated to be cogent, determined to make the Democratic party the instrument for accomplishing this momentous revolution. Democracy was to be betrayed in the name of Democracy. No insuperable difficulties were found in working the mass of Democrats over from the position of Jackson to that of Calhoun; and for the simple fact that they were moved not by judgment but by prejudice. Having been converted to the false theory of the government out of which the rebellion was born, and having either justified or excused the revolt from its inception to the present hour on that basis, it is not a matter of astonishment that the Democrats stick to there false ideas, against the decisions of Congress and the Supreme Court, and the sterner arbitrament of battle to which they have been subjected.

2. We cannot, however, admit that no other element mingles in their opposition to the Congressional plan of Reconstruction, the consummation of which has already begun. Other and selfish considerations enter into their calculations. Before the Southern States embarked in the revolt, they were Democratic. If they had not been, they would have remained in the Union. The Democrats naturally desire that in coming back the Democratic ascendency in them shall not be shaken else the principles for which the revolt was made will stand no chance of resurrection.

But, it will be remembered that these States were made Democratic by allowing only about one-half of the population to share in the suffrage. Nominally, the line of distinction ran on color, but really on a conception of aristocracy, not clearly defined, but operating with remarkable certainty. If the revolted States could be restored on that basis, Mr. Pendleton, or whoever shall be nominated for President by the Democratic National Convention, would be passably sure of getting all the electoral votes of these States, and might have at least a possibility of obtaining enough more to be chosen.

As it did not seem possible to secure Reconstruction on this plan, the Democrats set out to "court the blacks." They prosecuted this enterprise vigorously for awhile, though not with the delicacy and sincerity essential to ensure success. The job was so clumsily managed that it failed. The penetration of the blacks proved greater than the Democratic capacity for dissimulation.

Hereupon, the Democrats reverted to their former position that this was "a white man's government;" that the revolted States had lost none of their rights and fallen under no disabilities by their treasonable conduct; and that they should be unconditionally restored to their original status. As the Democrats saw no way in which they could be sure to get the electoral votes of these States, they preferred to still have them held in abeyance, and not allowed to vote at all, rather than incur the hazard of having them all, or nearly all, vote for Grant and Colfax.

Fortunately, however, they are powerless in the premises, and the Southern States will all be restored upon lenient and just conditions, clearly indicating the magnanimity of the Rebublican party, in accordance with the rights of all classes of the inhabitations of the country, and tending powerfully to guard against the recurrence of other revolts, because settling permanently the rights of the Federal government and the responsibilities of the respective States.—*Phila. Gazette.*

AN APPALLING SIGHT.

An appalling scene was presented at Magdala after the battle which threw the city into English hands. About twenty yards from where the Europeans languished in captivity was a high cliffs down which Theodorus had thrown the bodies of three hundred and eight slaughtered prisoners. Stepping cautiously upon the gory rocks to the very verge of the cliffs, says the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, "a sight presented itself which has no parallel in modern history. Not forty feet below, there lay a pyramid of naked human bodies twenty feet high and a hundred feet in circumference at the base, slashed, cut, disembowelled, shot, stabbed, dismembered or decapitated. Boys doubled up backward, faces half eaten by the hyena and jackal; men with their entrails stretched for twenty feet over the bodies dismembered, with throats cut, grinning ghastly at the horrified spectator; women decapitated, with marks of ignomiy on their bodies, clasped with rigid hands a limb of the nearest boby, or stood like forked stumps, shoulders firmly wedged in the mass of decomposition. Even while we gazed on this awful sight, hyenas shuffled upward and gorged themselves with the putrid human flesh."

GLARING frauds in the Second Auditor's office, whereby the Government has been swindled out of millions of dollars by dishonest clerks altering bounty warrants, have been unearthed by a Special Investigating Committee of the House.

The Waynesburg Republican.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.

STATE.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Of Montgomery County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Of Cambria County.

DISTRICT.

FOR CONGRESS,
CAPT. J. BENTON DONLEY,
Of Greene County.
Subject to the action of the 24th District Conference.

COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
GEORGE G. MILLER, ESQ.,
Of Dunkard Township.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS J. PENN, ESQ.,
Of Washington Township.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
THOMAS ROSS, ESQ.,
Of Morgan Township.

FOR AUDITOR,
HENRY W. TAYLOR, ESQ
Of Jackson Township.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
AT LARGE.

G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.
1. W. H. Barras,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. B. F. Wagonseller,
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Charles H. Miller,
4. G. A. Hill,	16. George W. Else.
5. Watson P. McGill.	17. John Stewart,
6. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Henton	19. James Fell,
8. Isaac Eckert.	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

REPUBLICANISM.

The Platform by which it is Supported.

Law, Liberty, Justice and Equality!

Great Truths for a Great People.

GRANT, COLFAX AND VICTORY.

The following platform, reported by the Committee on Resolutions, was unanimously adopted by the National Republican Convention in session at Chicago in the 21st ult.:

First. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction projects of Congress, as evinced by the adoption, in a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal, civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain these institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

Second. The guarantee of Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

Third. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

Fourth. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized, and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

Fifth. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can possibly be done.

Sixth. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

Seventh. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

Eighth. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped legislative and judicial functions, has refused to execute the laws; has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; has employed his executive power to render insecure the prosperity, peace, liberty, and life of the citizens; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the national Legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty by the votes of thirty-five Senators.

Ninth. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native-born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country. And if arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

Tenth. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of camp, campaign and cruise and imperilled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by law for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

Eleventh. Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of the resources and the increase of power of this nation, "the asylum of the oppressed of all nations," should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Twelfth. This convention declares its sympathy with all the oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

On motion of General Carl Schurz, the following additional resolutions were unanimously adopted as part of the platform:

Resolved, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which the men who have served in the rebellion, but now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people; and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

Resolved, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

THE CONFERENCE.

The 24th District Conference met in Pittsburgh Tuesday of last week, and after three days balloting amounting in all to more than 190 ballots, they adjourned, without a nomination, to meet next Tuesday at the same place. Each county stood out for its candidate and each received three votes successively.

The conferees from the respective counties have surely shown enough fidelity to instructions to satisfy even the most inveterate croaker that they are men who could not be bought or would sell a constituency. But with all they have failed to nominate. The interest of the party, the state and the country, demand that a nomination be made. Let each of the conferees resolve that a nomination shall be made and that they will make it as they believe the people of their respective counties would do were they present acting for themselves. With this determination when the Conference meets again, two or three ballots will be sufficient to secure a nomination. Faction is not so strong nor patriotism so weak amongst Republicans, but that the great mass of the party will cheerfully ratify their action. Only let the selection be made with reference to our best interest. In the event of the impossibility of Capt. Donley being nominated—the injustice of which it is to be hoped will dawn upon the minds of delegates from sister counties—it will be the province of our delegates to select the man most eligible and who can benefit us most from locality. This may be construed as our second choice when really we have none other than our candidate and the county's next best interest. We leave it to our delegates to say who it shall be, trusting it is plain enough.

A failure to nominate will work injuriously to the party, district, state and country. Conferees who fail to exhibit a capacity to do anything, will not increase their reputation as business men. We therefore beseech you one and all to rise above mere preferences and prejudices and go for the good of your country, the whole country and all will be well.

WHY IS IT?

Why is it that for the last three months there has been a continued and persistent effort made to bring reproach on the Federal government for its conduct of the war, and to laud the rebel government for its deportment in the same? There has been a revival of this matter. No statement is too absurd, no falsehood too plain for publication. The *Messenger* is right zealous in this sort of work. Almost every week it commends some murderer, gambler, or guerilla, who was punished by the Federal government for his offences, and denounces the men who suffered at rebel hands. Week before last it published another batch of these falsehoods, in the attempt to prove General Grant responsible for the murder of our prisoners at Andersonville. We are not surprised at such charges at such times and from such sources, but we should think they would take for subject—matter points less controvertible by history. We have an ugly habit of preserving official documents, and among those which we have, is a letter from Robert Ould, rebel agent of exchange, to General Winder, keeper of Liby prison, from which we take extracts showing the rebel policy of exchange inhuman, and rightly put a stop to by General Grant's order. Beyond this no words are needed to show up the falsity of the charge:

CITY POINT, March 17, 1863.

"Sir: —A flag of truce boat has arived and I wish you to send me, at four o'clock, Wednesday morning, all the military prisoners (except officers) and all the political prisoners you have. If any of the political prisoners have *on hand proof enough to convict them* of being spies, or having committed other offences which should subject them to punishment, so state opposite their names. Also, state whether you think, under all circumstances, they should be released. *The arrangement I have made works largely in our favor.* WE GET RID OF A SET OF MISERABLE WRETCHES, AND RECEIVE SOME OF THE BEST MATERIAL I EVER SAW. * *

Yours truly, ROBERT OULD,
Ag't of Exchange."

MAKE A NOTE OF IT.

The Supreme Court of New York has decided upon a writ of error, that a promissory note is rendered void by any change of date after its delivery. In the case on trial it appeared on the face of the note that "September" had been stricken out and "October 11" substituted as date after one of the parties had signed the note, and without his knowledge or consent. The Court showed that it was a rule of the common law, as far back as the reign of Edward III, that an erasure in a deed voids its; and the same rule had been held applicable to commercial paper—it having been established in both English and American jurisprudence, that a maternal alteration in any commercial paper, without the consent of the party signing the change, extinguishes his liberty. The alteration of the date, whether to hasten or delay the payment has been uniformly held to be material. To prevent and punish such tampering, the law does not permit the plaintiff to fall back upon the contract as it was originally. In pursuance of a stern but wise policy, it annuls the instrument as to the party sought to be wronged

ONE of the most learned of the South Carolina statesman was a foundling and was taken to the home of an eminent lawyer while an infant, treated and educated by him, and finally taken into his office. He fell in love with his patron's daughter, who reciprocated his attachment. Her father protested and the lovers arranged for an elopment. which was exposed and frustrated by a servant. The young man was asked to an interview with the young lady's father; who said that he "loved and honored him beyond utterance; but you cannot marry my daughter, for the reason that *she is your sister!*" We have this from the highest authority, but do not think it necessary to mention names.

THE DEMOCRATIC HULLABALLOO!!

"Nigger in the Pit!—Kick Him Out!"

Hot Weather and Hot Times!

Pendleton Slaughtered by his "Friends!"

Seymour and Blair the Candidates!

A "Bloated Bondholder" and a "Military Satrap!"

HOW ARE YOU DEMOCRACY?

The week just passed has been one of interest to the country, being the time when a cabal of politicians from all parts of our Union in Convention assembled at New York, having labored for the last half century to destroy this Government, now presume to dictate to the American people how its safety (?) can be secured. The impudence aside, we come down to the actual doings of these beggars for popular sympaty. The Soldiers and Sailor's Convention, which was a side arrangement to the larger exhibition given at Tammany, was scarcely worthy of note. Composed entirely of men who figured as quartermasters or feather-bed officers and hangers-on about the cities, it was entitled to no respect from any party and was snubbed even by the Democracy. A certain Ewing and Franklin, bearing the weight of heavy military titles, and like many others, never mentioned in connection with operations in the field, were conspicuous. Of the Convention proper, we glean the following details, incidents, etc., from the reports of our city dailies, which may be relied on for truth and accuracy, coming from the pens of reporters present.

FIRST DAY.—Long before 10½ o'clock on the 4th, all the avenues in the neighborhood of the Tammany temple were filled with a motley crowd—the great unwashed, who had come some of them hundreds of miles to stand in the heat and sun just outside of the magic circle that contained the favored few. To see them sweltering on the sidewalk and in the street, parboiled on the outside from the excessive heat, and on fire within from hot and potent poison of the neighboring groggeries was a sight. A single village in Pennsylvania had between 30 and 40 representatives in this pitiable throng at one time shortly before the meeting of the Convention, and it is fair to presume that many other places were quite as well off. The desire for tickets among them was intense, and all who could be presumed to have even a tithe of influence in the proper quarters were implored for favors until the importunity became almost intolerable. "Tickets" was the universal cry until long after the Convention adjourned, and then they amused themselves with the report that on Monday morning these miserable pieces of pasteboard could be had for a dollar and the asking.

At noon the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The heat was intense, and the panting, puffing, perspiring, but patient multitude, bore this infliction with great resignation and some show of good nature; but many, while silently throwing mountains of blame upon those who had paid so little attention to the ventilation of the hall, threw ceremony and their coats aside at the same time and sat as quietly as possible in their shirt sleeves, and gazed earnestly at the legion of great men whom the exigencies of the Democratic party had called together on the nation's birthday. Scattered over the room were veteran Democrats, upon whose bald heads the eye rested but a moment, as the reflection of the light from the windows was painful, and the memories called up when one recognized the faces so long prominent in the past history of the party of slavery and corruption were by no means pleasant. There were Forrest of Fort Pillow fame, Simmons of Georgia, and hosts of other ex-rebel delegates, surmounted—strange as it may appear! hot as it was! bad as they smell! by—a "nigger!" His name is Joe Williams, and he has his papers as a colleague of Forrest, from Tennessee! Considering the last worthy's attempt to exterminate the black race on a small scale at Fort Pillow, is it not curious that he and his confreres now take one of their number to their bosom? July, of all other months, should not have been chosen for the alliance. After the introductory by Mr. Belmont, the Rev. Mr. Morgan read from a little book carefully lodged in the bottom of his hat a most eloquent address to the Throne of Grace, listened to with great reverence by the delegates, most of whom remained standing during its delivery. But the people in the galleries, perhaps unaccustomed to the unusually quiet manner in which what they supposed to be a speech was received, became somewhat impatient, and at the close of the reverend gentleman's long address, began to applaud—"Bully for you!" "Go in old smooth-top!" etc. At the conclusion of his speech, which was received with applause, Mr. Belmont nominated for temporary chairman the Hon. Henry S. Palmer of Wisconsin, which was agreed to. Committees were then formed for permanent organization, after which the Convention adjourned.

SECOND DAY.—Monday, Tammany was full to overflowing. Everybody was aware that Governor Seymour was to be President of the Convention and consequently everybody was prepared to cheer lustily upon the announcement. Then followed his address, the principle point in which consisted in the fact that Mr. Seymour carries the Republican platform in his pocket, a commendable thing for Democrats to do, but a very dangerous experiment for those who wish to die in the Democratic faith. The speech was both heavy and long, and but for the memorial of Miss Susan B. Anthony on behalf of the women of America, its somnolent qualities might have afflicted the Convention for the rest of the day. But Miss Susan may die in the belief that the Democracy agrees with her that the little difficulty of sex is insurmountable, and she is probably aware already that the wards of Tammany, the Sixth Ward strikers, the rural politicians, and the pardoned Rebels, are quite as fond of universal laughter as of Universal Amnesty, from the derisive cheers which greeted her memorial. It is to be remarked that while resolutions were introduced complimenting everybody except Grant and Colfax, all were lustily cheered but the Man of the People. When Andrew Johnson pipes the Democracy will not dance. This Convention treated him with the contempt the whole people have shown, and, refusing to indorse his policy, passed him by with cold words of compliment little better than the language of open scorn. Mr. Bigler of Pennsylvania moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for President of the U. S. This is what the convention had assembled to do—this is what these galleries wanted to see done. The Convention, however, was not nearly so impatient as the multitude, and determined to have a platform first and a candidate afterward. It accordingly adjourned to four o'clock. At the evening session, business, if the proceedings can be called business, was more promptly proceeded with than in the morning. The first thing accomplished was a splendid farce, performed in so lame a manner that it was impossible even to laugh at it. This was the reception of a delegation from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, with a memorial to the Democratic Convention, exceedingly long and frightfully stupid. First came Sergeant Bates, the man who carried the flag ever so far without any reason at all, and as he bore the banner to the platform his jaunty appearance indicated that he was as much a "fraud" as the men who walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours; or even as the Democratic Convention itself. Soon afterward the soldiers entered, Gens. Franklin, Slocum, Granger, Kirby Smith, Denver, Tom Ewing, jr., and others, but the sailors were not to be seen. Were they half seas over? The soldiers, or rather generals, were coldly received by the multitude, and when the galleries attempted to cheer them they failed in the attempt. Tom. Ewing was called upon for a speech, and he failed, too. But he deserved to fail because he saw the nigger in the wood-pile, and nobody was yet quite sure whether Chase and negro suffrage would not be accepted by the Democratic Party. However, when he called the Rebel generals sitting in Convention below by the endearing name of brothers, there was a great shout, and having made, as he thought a good point, he gracefully retired.

The job being gone through with, and the soldiers and sailors well got rid of, two hours of fillibustering followed. The Committee on resolutions was not ready to report; the Convention was not ready to nominate. Like a small boy celebrating the Fourth, they were afraid to let off their firecracker lest the report should kill them, and until somebody explodes a torpedo among them they will play with fire but shrink to touch the fuse.

THIRD DAY.—The crowd on the outside was not so large as on the first days. When the time arrived for the multitude to enter, it was not long until the immense hall was filled. The first business of importance was the reading of a series of resolutions prepared by Mr. Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia. The convention felt that they had been entertaining an incendiary document, and a motion was made by Mr. Richardson of Illinois to refer all resolutions affecting the platform without reading. Dick Richardson wanted no firebrands to the foxes' tails in the Democratic wheatfields. Mr Henry C. Murphy of New York then reported the platform agreed upon by the Committee on resolutions, which was as follows:

The Platform.

The Democratic party in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government, and the guaranty of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of Slavery and Secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war, or the voluntary action of the Southern States in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do with the return of peace demand:

Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

Second: Amnesty for all past political offenses and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third: Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable, all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and, where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Fourth: Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

Fifth: One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

Sixth: Economy in the administration of the Government, the reduction of the standing army and navy, the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuence of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting Internal Revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the Government, and the currency made good, the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State Militia into National forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the Internal Revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Seventh: Reform of abuses in the Administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to and the independence of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth: Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad, the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty, and industrial rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career. After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory. Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of profound peace to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified there the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the *habeas corpus*, that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials, and secret star-chamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law; it has converted the American Capitol into a Bastile; it has established a system of spies and espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to resort; it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunals, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution; while the learned Chief-Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history; and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It has stripped the President of his Constitutional power of appointment, even of his own Cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subject and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the shattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve, that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated, and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution: and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of coequal States; and that we regard the Reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress, as such are usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void: that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe must ever be gratefully remembered and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution. That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the preemption or homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson [applause], in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the Constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard. Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the Conservative element, and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people; and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such cooperating with us as friends and brethren.

Mr. Bigler of Pennsylvania moved to nominate candidates for President. Before any names were offered Gov. Seymour explained the effect of the two-thirds rule, but the Chair declined to determine the question of its application to this Convention. Mr. Richarson then moved that two-thirds of the votes cast should decide the nomination, and it was agreed to. The first nomination made was that of English of Connecticut. Pendleton's nomination was the only one which created much enthusiasm, though strange to say, Andrew Johnson,s name was loudly cheered. Johnson's vote on the first ballot astonished everybody. Many of the Southern delegates, who had no particular use for their votes just then, gave him the compliment of their support, and next to Pendleton he had the highest vote. Pendleton had 105 votes and Johnson 65. Frank Blair passed through the ordeal of the ballot and came out with half a vote. Virginia gave him 10 votes on the second ballot as a kind of consultation from the Mother of Statesmen. This ballot developed nothing, but on the next, the Pennsylvania delegation asked and obtained leave to retire for consultation. it was hoped their return would show a new move on the board, North Carolina, not forgetful of its brilliant feat with the guidon, succeeded in bringing down the house by voting for Seymour on the fourth ballot. The fifth and sixth ballots developed nothing new.

FOURTH DAY.—Tammany was full at the usual hour, steaming with heat. The reading of the prayer which opened proceedings was not followed by applause, owing to the fact the *claqueurs* had been carefully drilled by the managers; nor did a single up-stairs Democrat cry "bully for you" when the speaker closed. For a long time the unterrified behaved with much decency, and burst forth into noisy acclaim only when the signal was given below. When New-York dropped Mr. Church, and anounced through her Chairman that Hendricks should have the support of her 33 delegates, there was a storm of applause which lasted for several minutes; when, on the 12th ballot, Tennessee gave Franklin Pierce one vote, and California paid one-half as a valuble compliment to Chase, the enthusiasm was unbounded. No words can describe the tempest of applause which greeted the name of McClellan when some unadulterated fossil anounced his preference for that chieftain of glory or renown, nor can any ordinary pen do justice to the warm gush of patriotic joy which welled up from the overloaded bosoms of 2,000 Democrats, and struck upon the air with a mighty sound, when the valiant Dan Voorhees of Indiana was introduced. A delegate from Illinois rose to his feet immediately after the announcement of the vote of his Delegation, and spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, every American citizen who —(cries of "Sit down!")—who feels, Sir, a pride in the freedom —(Put him out!)—in the free—(Order! Sit down! Dry up!)—in the freedom of speech—I won't sit down, Mr. Chairman, until I have spoken for my constituents of the IId District. I say, Sir, it is so. The palladium of our liberties, Sir, is the right—(Wrong! Wrong! Sit down!) —I won't—Is the right to speak the feelings of the patriotic heart whenever and wherever the occasion demands the expression. [Cheers.] For one, Mr. Chairman, I have not cast my vote for Mr. Hendricks. I have watched with interest and with pride, Sir, the course of a man who is dear to every citizen who loves his country, and desires to see the rule of Radicalism broken off short in the middle. [Applause.] He it is for whom I shall vote—the patriot and the sage, the unterrified, the incorruptible statesman, Andrew Johnson." He held his ground till he had finished speaking his piece, and sat down with a thump which set the galleries in a roar.

FIFTH DAY.—The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M. Balloting was continued for a dozen different candidates until the 19th ballot when Pendleton withdrew. On the 22d ballot the crisis came and when the roll call came to Ohio, Mr. M'Cook of that delegation cast her 21 votes for Horatio Seymour. New York then swung into line and Pennsylvania followed and then the small fry. He was then proclaimed the unanimous choice of the Convention, and Seymour:

—"Whispering, I will ne'er consent, consented."

Frank P. Blair was nominated for the Vice Presidency.

This finished the business. The agony was over and our western delegates joined the funeral cortege of the lamented Pendleton, cursing the day that assembled them in New York, and soliloquising after the fashion of "Old Nick," on his return from a Democratic Convention, who

"As he turned on his heel, and went his way,
A sadder, a wiser sprite,
Observed: "A lesson I've learned to-day
That has changed my purpose quite.
I meant to have had these fellows' souls,
When from earthly bounds set free;
But now I prefer they should go it alone,
In a separate private hell of their own.
For I swear by my horns and tail and throne.
They're a little too much for me."

Legal Advertisements.

BOUNTY STATEMENT.

James W. Kelly in account with Jefferson Township, Duplicate No. 2.

To amount levied	$6971 49
To amount received on subscription	1105 00
	$7776 49
Cr. by vouchers produced	7328 28
In collector's hands	448 12

DUPLICATE NO. 3.

To amount levied	$6437 60
By vouchers produced	6437 60

Johnson Waycoff in account with Jefferson township, Duplicate No. 4.

To amount levied	$2896 58
To amount of Waycoff's subscription	100 00
	$2996 58
By vouchers produced	2715 15
In collector's hands	281 43

We the undersigned Auditors certify the above to be correct according to the papers and vouchers produced.

WM. P. SCOTT
WM. K. REYNOLDS, } Auditors.
ISAAC F. RANDOLPH,

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By an order of the Court of Greene County, the undersigned Administrators of the estate of Thomas Allfree, dec'd., will offer for sale, on the premises, at Rice's Landing, Greene co., Pa., on

SATUTDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JULY,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., (if not sold before by private sale,) the two-thirds of the following described property, viz: One tract of land containing about 5 or 6 acres, on which are erected one large

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING,

One Ware house, one saw mill frame,good permanent foundation, and well roofed, with a good chimney stack. The saw mill is large and new, and well calculated for both Saw and Planing Mill. There will also be offered one

ENGINE AND BOILER.

The above mentioned property will be offered in lots or as a whole, as may seem best for the estate, on day of sale. It is situate on the Monongahela river, about twelve miles above Brownsville. Persons wishing good town property or a good location for a Saw Mill or Planing Mill, or both, would do well to call and examine, we think they will pronounce this one of the best frames on the river.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-half on confirmation of sale, one-half in three months thereafter, with interest from confirmation, when Deed will be made.

☞ The remaining one-third is for sale, and may be offered on the same day by the owner.

L. K. CARY,
LOUISA ALLFREE,
Administrators.

June 17-ts

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John Lewis, late of Morgan tp., dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN LEWIS, Wash. co., Pa., } Ex'rs
JAC. GREENLEE, Greene co., Pa., }

June 27,'68-6t

SCOTT. DICKENS.

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THE WAVERLY NOVELS,

At the uniform price of Twenty-five Cents per volume, each volume illustrated with an engraved Frontispiece, and bound in an Illuminated Tartan Cover. To be completed in 25 volumes as follows:

1. Waverly.	13. The Pirate.
2. Ivanhoe.	14. Fortunes of Nigel.
3. Kenilworth.	15. Peveril of the Peak.
4. Guy Mannering.	16. Quentin Durward.
5. Antiquary.	17. St. Ronan's Well.
6. Rob Roy.	18. Redgauntlet.
7. Old Mortality.	19. The Betrothed, and Highland Widow.
8. The Black Dwarf and a Legend of Montrose.	20. The Talisman.
9. Bride of Lammermoor.	21. Woodstock.
10. Heart of Midlothian	22. Fair Maid of Perth.
11. The Monastery.	23. Anne of Geierstein.
12. The Abbot.	24. Count Robert of Paris.
	25. Surgeon's Daughter.

The first volume, "Waverly," issued on February 22, 1868. A volume will be published about once a fortnight until the Series is completed. Any volume mailed, post free on receipt of price.

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Any Fifty Volumes, selected at pleasure, will be sent to one address (by express at the expense of the purchaser) on receipt of the retail price, less 20 per cent.

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Martin Chuzzlewit	342 "	35 "
Our mutual friend	330 "	35 "
Christmas Stories	162 "	25 "
Tale of Two Cities	144 "	25 "
Hard Times, and Additional Christmas Stories	200 "	25 "
Nicholas Nickleby	340 "	35 "
Bleak House	340 "	35 "
Little Dorrit	350 "	35 "
Pickwick Papers	336 "	35 "
David Copperfield	351 "	35 "
Barnaby Rudge	257 "	30 "
Old Curiosity Shop	231 "	30 "
Sketches	196 "	25 "
Great Expectations	184 "	25 "
Uncommercial Traveller, Italy, etc.	200 "	35 "

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On receipt of $5 00 we will mail to any address, post-paid, the entire works of Charles Dickens, and also a Steel-plate Portrait of Dickens, suitable for framing.

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Five sets with 5 " " "	20 00
Ten Sets with 10 " " "	37 00

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July 1, '68

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the Radical Cure (without Medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to marriage etc.; CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

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The celebrated author, in this admirable essay clearly demonstrated from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery New York, Post-Office Box 4,586.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As the firm of HUGHES & LUCAS is dissolved by mutual consent, the Commission business will still be carried on at the old stand, in good order, and on the most reasonable terms, in the name and style of L. HUGHES & CO., (senior partner.) They flatter themselves, by having the House and the best location in the place for that business, that they will RECEIVE a liberal share of the public patronage.

They will also keep a good supply of GROCERIES on hand to accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

L. HUGHES & CO.,
Rice's Landing, Pa.

4-10-tf.

The Waynesburg Republican.

NOTICE TO ATTORNEYS.—Attorneys will be held responsible for Paper Books, Advertising and Job Work, ordered by them and not paid for in advance. Such bills to be collectable on demand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The attention of our readers is specially directed to the following advertisements, which appear for the first time in our paper to-day.

Special Notice—H. T. Helmbold,
Special Notice—Howard Association,
Upholstery—Hughes & Moore,
Silver Plate—Meriden Britannia Co,
Wool Carding—J. H Debolt,
Roofing—R. R. Company,
Burglar Safes—Marvin & Co,
Piano Fortes—Mixell & Co,
Notice—County Commissioners,
Notice—County Commissioners,
Report—1st Nat'l. Bank,
Important to canvassers—Ticknor & Fields.
Assignee's Notice—R. H. Phelan:
Assignee's Notice—Simon Rinehart,
Sale—A. L. Myers,
Administrators Notice—Estate of C. P. Morris, dec'd.,
All Young Persons—Edinboro Normal School.

THERMOMETERS fluctuate between 90 and 120.

YOUNG persons going from home to school will find a good school at Edinboro.

RESUMED.—Boats are running regularly the repairs being finished at Dam No. 2.

CROWDED.—Much that should have gone in must go over until next issue owing to our crowd of matter this week

WASHINGTON COUNTY FAIR.—The Washington County Agricultural Society will hold their next Annual Exhibition on Wednesday & Thursday Sept. 23d and 24th. 1868.—*Reporter.*

LATIN, German and French are taught at the Normal School, at Edinboro. Classes begin their studies in the Fall Physiology and Hygiene are taught by an experienced Physician.

AT HOME.—"Maj." J. B. Lindsay, doing business in Washington, D. C., and Mr. "Joe" Phelan, with A. T. Stewart, of New York, are at present visiting friends and snuffing the pure air in Greene county.

WANTED.—A good reliable man to sell Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines in Greene Co. Pa., wagon furnished by the company. No capital required. Address immediately, Wm. Sumner & Co., Lock Box 368 Pittsburgh, Pa.

GIPSIES.—A band of these strolling vagabonds are hovering somewhere in this neighborhood. They are well out rigged and have some good stock for trading. These nomadics are a race of scoundrels, the women deluding silly persons by fortune telling and the men are inveterate thieves. We warn our readers not to have their "eyes closed up" by any of their tricks.

NOT RIGHT.—Saturday night whilst the Democracy were in sweet communion in the Court House, some hot-headed Republicans got out their music and played in front of the building. This was bad taste to say the least, and a breach of that etiquette which should exist even in politics. We like enthusiasm but not when it runs off with good judgment. No more of it, boys.

STILL ABOUT IT.—As in mechanics the best machinery works smoothest, so in business the men who accomplish most for themselves and communities do it with the least ostentation. What we refer to is the establishment of an upholstery manufactory in our midst almost without our knowing it Messrs. Hughes & Moore, of Washington, are the enterprising movers in this concern and by reference to their new advertisement, it will be seen that they have gone into the work in earnest. We commend them to the business public of our place and vicinage.

HEAVY FALL.—Last Saturday afternoon, whilst preparations were making for suspending a Democratic flag between the Court House cupola and the Hamilton House, Wm Phillips, fell from the North casement of the belfry and striking twice upon the plinths that support the columns of the structure, struck the slate roof head first and slid to within ten feet of the eaves. The distance of the fall was about thirty feet. He was knocked senseless but proper restorative being applied was found to have escaped with severe but not fatal injuries. Intoxication was the cause, and, had he went over the roof, would have been the effect of him never knowing what hurt him.

ANOTHER FALL.—Early Monday morning Mr. Lemuel Jones, a house carpenter from W. Va., but at present in the employ of Mr. George Estel, was precipitated from the house o Thos Bradley, by the giving way of a scaffold, into the alley below a distance of, perhaps, thirty-five feet. His injuries are severe but not serious, and caused more by the falling timbers than the fall itself. Mr. Thomp. Campbell, another workman was on the scaffold at the time but save himself by grasping the b ildings. The culpability rests solely in the construction of of the scaffold, which was without braces. It seems a miracle that the man escaped with his life.

WAYNESBURG.—The Waynesburg *Republican* is a sterling republican journal, and an advocate of the advanced principles of the party and under the editorial management and ownership of young Jim E Sayers is ably conducted and by far the best paper published in Greene county. Jim is truly a clever editor and we are glad to know and feel that he is a match any day for his copperhead *confreres* of the *Messenger*, who after the disgraceful course of their vulgar prototypes in this place are constantly violating editorial courtesy, by scurrilous personal attacks. The *Messenger* men like Mrs. Nancies as they are threaten to tell something on Jim and our Republican contemporary very properly hurls back the threat and says:

"Let them wield the thunder,
Fell is their dint, who are mailed in despair!"

They may have the copperhead majorities for a while longer against you Jim, but you have the truth. It is only a question of time; then you will win.—*Washington Reporter.*

We extend our "flipper" in acknowlegement of the above compliment, and the crumb of comfort thrown us, by our cotemporary. More because of its source than from any thought that it is deserved, although it is our pride to win encomiums of those fittest to give them—newspaper men of the intelligence and ability of our neighbors of the *Reporter*, a paper unexcelled for brightness and true literary worth, anywhere.

THE FOURTH.—The National anniversary was generally observed throughout the country. The pic-nic here, we learn, was largely attended and several able and appropriate addresses delivered. We are unable to publish a full account, no minutes having been furnished us.

In the adjoining town of Washington the day was celebrated by the G. A. R. and the Republicans, and by the White Boys and Democracy. Each had pic-nics. The Republican pic nic was within a pleasant walk of the town, in a clean shady grove. Booths were erected for refreshments, where ice-cream, lemonade and bon-bons were dealt out by fair hands to hungry mortals. Two Brass Bands discoursed elegant music and two splendid orchestras put mettle in the heels of hundreds of the devotees of Terpsichore. The crowd was large and intelligent and was amused in various other ways, all passing off harmoniously and with the best of feeling. We felt it good to be there. The Democratic pic-nic was a mile out, over a blazing turnpike dense with dust. The grove was difficult of access and sweltered between two hills with scarcely a pleasant place to sit for gnarled undergrowth; barren of water and refreshment. A number were collected around a platform on which the dancers "swat and reckit" to the exc uciating filing of two fiddles and a base viol. The Brass Band was too warm to play. The generality of the crowd wore sunflowers in their button-holes and holly-hocks in their hair. Altogether they got on smoothly, but, it was good for their reputation that their leaders had them hid away in the hills. We didn't feel it good to be there.

LOCAL POLITICS.—The quiet that prevailed in town the first part of last week was not in keeping with the boisterous discordant elements that were surging and breaking tumultuously over the rocks of opinion jutting from every State that sent its representatives to New York. Scarcely any interest manifested itself until bulletins began to appear noting the tenets of the Democratic platform and the result of the balloting. Various speculations were vented as to the *finale*. It was pleasing to note the cheerful countenances of Republicans and the moody, discontented looks of their opponents. That the wagon was full there was no questioning and to see Pendleton, Hancock, Chase, and others *ad infinitum*, mount the box in turn and drive the Democratic vehicle for a time, was truly amusing. When Pendleton held the reins, Seymour and Chase men would cry out that he would drive them to destruction, and *vice versa*. But at last when Seymour unseated the whole lot and determined to stay and pull the ribbons over the course, terror seized those who ride and blank and pallid plaints showed thought of the ruts and breakers ahead. The heart-broken souls who so fondly murmured the name of deceased Pendleton, aligned themselves in a column of grief along the Court House steps. "The tongue moved gently first, and speech was low,
but finally they retired to within—the Holy of Holies—and there, upon the altar so often profaned by their vows, they resolved to sacrifice their cherished hopes, and threw themselves weeping upon the breast of Seymour, the hated "money king" and Blair the "mercenary" who never took anything but his pay though he wore "Lincoln's livery." Having succeeded in getting a platform wherein they carry gifts to appease the dissentions, of every shade, they concluded further to test their adhesive qualities by a "blow out," which came off Saturday. All were invited but it was noticeable all didn't go. A burlesque on a martial band drummed up a few and the exhortation commenced. The great Dubious did his prettiest, lighting up the faces of the hearers with his imagery and shaking the dome of the capitol with rhetorical thunders. Oh! my! Orator followed orator until the reherseal was through and—the deed was done. We cannot express our feelings concerning this mock enthusiasm better than in the words of "Aunt Judy," on "shoutin' at camp meetin':" "Taint de *real* grace, honey, 'taint de *shore* glory. You nodders too loud!" The Republicans needed no ratification, they have the "rale grace," the "shure glory." They have a leader in Grant whom they trust implicitly, and who like Napoleon the First will move his Imperial Guard of tens of thousands silently, without roll of drum or blast of bugle, to glorious victory! Amen.

HOMICIDE AT BROWNSVILLE, PA.—Brownsville was thrown into an intense fever of excitement by a shooting affray which occured there on the evening of the Fourth. The circumstances of the affair, as near as we could learn, are about as follows: It seems that a notorious character named Jos Jeffries, residing near Connellsville, came into the town to spend the holiday. After roaming around during the day, about six o'clock in the evening he stopped at the Bar House and asked for whisky. The proprietor of the house Mr. Ephraim Barr perceiving that the man had been drinking freely, refused to accede to his request, which only made him the more boisterous, and he began to use very abusive language, endeavoring evidently to raise a quarrel. Mr. Barr, after expostulating with him for some time, drew a revolver and fired upon him, the ball entering the left side below the ribs, passing through the body and falling out on the floor. Immediately after being shot Jeffries started to run, and had pr ceeded about a square, when he dropped down through weakness from loss of blood. He was carried into the Hubbard House, and Dr. Duncan called in, but from the first no hopes were entertained for his recovery, and he expired yesterday morning at seven o'clock. He was about thirty five yeays of age and married. Some time since he was engaged as mate on one of the packets plying between Pittsburgh and Brownsville, an t while in that posi n was charged with killing a negro deck hand, but a trial of the case resulted in his acquittal. At the time of death he was employed by the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad as a brakeman.

Mr. Barr, who did the shooting, gave himself up immediately afterwards and was released on bail. He is a married man about fifty years of age, and has sustained the reputation of a peaceful and law-abiding citizen. The affair created quite a commotion in the town, but was generally ruled by public opinion is in favor of Barr.—*Pittsburg Gazette of the 8th inst.*

FOURTH OF JULY AT MT. MORRIS.—Pursuant to previous arrangement, the Mt. Morris Sabath School of the M. E. Church, together with some of the adjoining schools and the patriotic part of our community generally met at the "Mount Taber" camp-ground situated one and a half miles west of Mt. Morris, for the purpose of commemorating the birthday of our country's independence and our national institutions. The meeting was organized by calling John Long Esq. to the chair. The exercises w re opened with prayer by Rev. M. M. Eaton. Next in order was the r ading of the Declavation of Independence by Maj. J. B Morris, after which there was a Sabath School address by Rev. G. W. Morris. Next an oration by W. Freeland. Then followed the most agreeable part of the exercises of the day viz: A brave and fatal attack upon baskets—large and well-filled with all manner of the good things domestic art can prepare. After dinner and an hour spent in beholding the beauties, the "multitudes" were again called together and listened with marked attention to a fine oration, delivered by Rev. Jesse Hill. Then followed the reading of toasts. The exercises throughout were enlivened by both martial and vocal music. All returned home in the evening well satisfied with the exercises of the day.

JNO. LOGG, Pres,
B. F. BELLSNICKLY, Sec.

MR. SAYERS.—Permit us to say, through your worthy journal, that on Wednesday, the 17th inst., we received a kind visit from several of the members of the Goshen Baptist Church, worshipping near "Garrard's Fort." The dear sisters in attendance, took welcome possession of our humble tenement for the time being, and out of the great abundance of good things that they brought with them, prepared us all a dinner of surpassing elegance. Dinner over, the friends began to unpack, from their well-filled baskets and sacks, a choice variety of beautiful articles, which manifested wisdom in selecting and goodness of heart in giving—all needful in a minister's family, to the full amount of ninety dollars.

After spending a few hours together, in delightful communion, we were addressed by the Rev. A. J. Collins, who, with his lady, were present by request, and our pleasant season of friendship was closed with prayer by the pastor of the donors. And we desire to present to our kind friends, through this medium, our heart-felt gratitude for their welcome donation so unexpectedly bestowed on us, praying that the blessings of a gracious God may ever rest on them and theirs.

C. TILTON,
S. E. TILTON.

"Spring it is cheery,
Winter is dreary,
Green leaves hang, but the brown must fly;
When he is shaken,
Lone and forsaken,
What can an old man do but dye?"

Why, take Plantation Bitters, to be sure, and with them a new lease of life. The old are made young again, the middle-aged rejoice, and the young become doubly brilliant by using this splendid Tonic. "Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Liver complaint, Headache, Pains in the side, "Crick in the Back," and all symtoms of Stomachic Derangement yield at once to the health-giving influence of Plantation Bitters. They add strength to the system and buoyancy to the mind.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

JUST OPENED.—A new and complete stock of Boots and Shoes, at M. C. & H. Bell's cheap store, Sayers' corner, Waynesburg. Among their stock will be found all the Spring Styles, direct from the manufacturers, selected by M. C. Bell expressly for this market.

THE trade of Fordyce & Son at Jefferson, is gradually increasing and the reason is their customers are always sure of getting good goods and have no trouble to buy them at a fair price.

PAY UP!—Persons knowing or suspecting themselves indebted to the firm of A. Mildred & Co., by note or book account, will feel themselves called upon to settle before the 1st of Aug. prox. After that date all outstanding debts will be put into proper hands for collection and collected if possible.

A. MILDRED & Co.

GALES from Araby the Blest, freighted with the breath of oriental spice flowers, are not so entrancing as the perfume of Paulon's "Flor de Mayo," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Sold by all druggists.

NOTICE TO STOCK DEALERS.—For rent—four hundred and sixty acres of good grazing or farming lands, in Centre township, Greene co., Pa. The above will be rented in one or two tracts, for one, two, three or five years. Call soon.

JAMES INGHRAM,
Waynesburg, Pa.

ONE of the best selected stock of Dress Goods in the county will be found at Fordyce's New Store.

INITIAL Paper put up in neat boxes of one quire each with envelopes to match at Day's Book Store.

THREE thousand pound of pure White Lead for sale at G. W. Roberts, Drug Store.

SUNDAY School Books, all kinds, for sale at Publishers prices at Day's Book Store.

ALLEN'S, Barrett's and Hall's Hair Restoratives sold at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

CHICKEN POWDERS, Chicken Powders, for sale at Braden's Drug Store.

A LARGE assortment of Mowing Scythes just received at T. Braden's Hardware Store.

STEWART'S Champion Salve wholesale and retail by D. W. Braden, agent for Greene Co.

BARRET'S, Allen's and Hall's Hair Resterer sold at Braden's Drug Store.

FAHNESTOCKS Pure White Lead, for sale at Braden's Drug Store.

TOBACCO Antidote destroys all taste for tobacco for sale at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

GENTLEMEN'S patent, quarter Oxford ties, at M C. & H. Bell's, very cheap for cash!

WRAPPING Paper all sizes at Lewis Day's Book Store.

HAY forks of all descriptions just received at T. Braden's Hardware Store.

ALL of Dr. Sargent's medicines for sale a Braden's Drug Store.

MAGNOLIA WATER for sale at Braden's Drug Store.

MARYLAND Snow White Lime sold at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

A NEW supply of Wall Paper just received at Lewis Day's Book Store.

VARNISH and Brushes of all kinds for sale at G. W. Roberts Drug Store.

NEW Books received every week at Lewis Day's Book Store.

POULTERERS friend or chicken Powder's for sale at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

BLANK Note Books best form now in use at Lewis Day's Book Store.

WINDOW Glass of all sizes for Sale at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

PURE Linseed Oil sold at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

Married.

MOORE—BURROUGHS—Sunday, July 7, 1868, at the South Ten-Mile Baptist Church, by Rev. Sam'l. Kendall, Mr. Carl Moore, formerly of "F" Co., 85th Pa. Vols., and Miss Lizzie Burroughs, both of Centre tp., Greene Co.

Carl relinces in marrying a radical lady, having four radical attendants and a radical preacher, supported by the presence of eight of "old Co. F," and a large attendance of citizens. We are glad, too, for if "none but the brave deserve the fair," then has our old comrade a fair lady indeed. Carl! Carl! we thought you had abandoned the profession of *arms!* It is our prayer that the *arms* you have taken up this time may never gall the shoulders as bad as did our Springfield rifles in days agone.

Died.

GALBRAITH—On Wednesday morning in Des Moines Iowa, at the residence of her son, W. A. Galbraith, Mrs Susan Galbraith aged 66 years. Her remains were taken to Pennsylvania for internment—*Iowa Paper June 25.*

JOHNSTON—At his residence, in Centre Township, Greene County, Pa., on Sunday morning, July 12, 1868, Andrew Johnston, in the 79th year of his age.

DYE—In Jolleytown, Pa., June 26, 1868, of Consumption, Mary Jane, wife of Jefferson Dye, aged 28 years.

Markets.

WAYNESBURG MARKET.

WAYNESBURG, July 14, 1868.

Corrected Weekly for the REPUBLICAN.

PRODUCE.

Butter (fresh roll,) ₰ lb	20
Eggs ₰ doz.	20
Potatoes ₰ bush	1 50@2 50
Lard ₰ lb	12½
Tallow ₰ lb	12½
Country Soap ₰ lb	08
Dried Apples ₰ lb	5c

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour ₰ bbl	12 00
Wheat ₰ bush	2 15
Rye ₰ bush	1 15@1 20
Corn ₰ bush	1 10
Corn Meal ₰ bush	1 10

GROCERIES.

Coffee ₰ lb	28@30
Tea ₰ lb	1 80
Brown Sugar ₰ lb	15
Refined Sugar ₰ lb	20
Syrup ₰ gal	150
Molasses (N. Orleans,)	1 20
Sorghum ₰ gal	80
Salt ₰ bbl	3 25
Rice ₰ lb	15

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

SATURDAY, July 11, 1868.

During the past week the general markets, with the exception of a few staple articles of agriculture, have continued quite dull and lifeless and until the fall trade commences, dull times may be counted upon with tolerable certainty.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices:

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Wheat, Penn'a. and Ohio, Winter Red	$2 25@2 30
Rye ₰ bush	1 80
Oats ₰ bush	77@78
Corn ₰ bush	1@1 05
Spring Wheat Flour	10 00@10 50
Winter Wheat	11 00@11 50

PROVISIONS.

Shoulders	13@13½
Sugar Cured Hams	19@20
Lard	17@18
Potatoes, ₰ bush	1 20
Apples ₰ bbl	8 00@10 00
Cheese	13@17
Eggs ₰ doz	22
Butter	22@25

SEEDS.

Clover Seed	7 00
Timothy Seed	2 75
Flax Seed	2 50

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

The circular of Bowen, Potter & Ebbs, of July 11, reports the market prices as follows:

Pennsylvania, Ohio and Western Virginia—Prime Saxony, full blood 55@56c; three-quarter blood 48@50c; half blood 48@49c; quarter blood 45@47c; common 42@44c. Tub-washed—Extra scoured 51@53c; fair 50@51c; ordinary 47@49c. Pulled wools—Western Merino Supr., No. 1 40@42c.

Markets.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

PITTSBURGH, July 9, 1868.

CATTLE—Notwithstanding the holidays, the sales of cattle were more than double the previous weeks. There was, however a material decline in prices in all qualities. The extreme prices were $3 00@7 25 ₰ cwt. A majority of the sales ranged between these figures. Eastern buyers were generally absent.

SHEEP—The market contained a fair supply. There was, however, a large falling off in the sales, as will be perceived by reference to our report. Prices ruled about the same.

HOGS—The market firm, with a fair demand at an advance in prices, more particularly for good smooth hogs suitable for export. The extreme rates were $7 75@8 00 ₰ cwt.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Dry goods buoyant for all staple cottons, but the demand is less active. Heavy brown sheetings of best makes are firm at 13½c. Bleached muslins of best makes are steady, but medium and light makes advanced full ½c during the week. Dark prints in seasonable styles are in better request, and have risen to 13½@14c for best makes.

Special Notices.

Guide to Marriage.—Young Men's Guide to Happy Marriage and Conjugal Felicity, The humane views of benevolent Physicians, on the Errors and abuses incident to Youth and early Manhood, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.
June 17, '68-1y

Address to the Nervous and Debilitated, whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or ropey, or it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eyes as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you persue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so do not fail to use Dr. Sargent's Italian Cholagogue. It will restore the appetite, and you will soon find that the above symptoms will disappear. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health make the man. Did you ever think that these bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business-men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they dont become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your down cast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly-cured diseases from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—fitsy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of Diuretic. HELBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for disease of the Bladder, Kidneys, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from what ever cause originating, and no matter or how long.

If no treatment is submitted to Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD Druggist, 594 New York, and 104 South 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Prices $1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

☞ NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

July 15-2m.

New Advertisements.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE 1ST NAT. BANK OF WAYNESBURG, July 6, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$140,451 65
Furniture and fixtures	139 93
Expenses	629 75
Cash items	1,191 45
Due from banks and bankers	2,296 31
U. S. Bonds	83,150 00
Other stocks and bonds	1,300 00
Cash	15,832 99
Taxes paid	869 17
	$246,154 34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000 00
Dep. for increase	21,000 00
Surplus fund	5,387 08
Circulation	79,950 00
Deposits	47,852 49
Due banks	6,860 91
Profit and loss	5,021 07
Dividends unpaid	300 88
	$246,154 33

July 15-3t — B. F. FLENNIKEN, Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE!

The Commissioners of Greene County will receive sealed proposals up to the first Monday of August next for a Double King Post Bridge across Whitely creek at Garrard's Fort; said bridge to be 16 feet wide, 12 feet high in the clear, and the span to be 60 feet between the abutments—abutments to commence on the rock if found within five feet of the bed of the creek; if no rock found in that depth, to be set on timber, to be ten feet thick at the base, four feet thick at the top, and to be raised fourteen feet above low water mark, the wing walls on the north side of the creek to be 25 feet long from the face of the abutment and to be commenced 3 feet under ground; the wing walls on the south side to be raised 18 inches above the bed of the road; the wing walls on both sides to be finished with coping on the top 4 inches thick; the whole to be made of good material, and the work to be done in a good substantial and workmanlike manner.

ELIAS SCOTT,
J. M. MORRIS,
ISAAC J. HUPP, } Com.

July 15-3t

NOTICE!

The Commissioners of Greene county will receive sealed proposals up to the first Monday of August next, for the building of a Double King Post Bridge across Fish creek, near New Freeport in Springhill township, said bridge to be 16 feet wide, 12 feet high in the clear, and the span 60 feet between the abutments; abutments to be commenced on the rock if found within four feet of the bed of the creek; if no rock in that depth, to be set on timber to be eight feet thick at the base, 4 feet thick at the top, and to be raised 7 feet above low water mark. The upper wing walls on both sides of the creek to be 25 feet long, the lower ones on both sides 20 feet long, all to be commenced 3 feet under ground. The contract to be let to the lowest and best bidder.

ELIAS SCOTT,
J. M. MORRIS,
ISAAC J. HUPP. } Com.

July 15-3t.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of C. P. Morris, dec'd., late of Whitely township, Greene county notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

July 15-6t — ELIZABETH MORRIS, Administratrix.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNA., SS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of George Grant, of Springhill tp., in the county of Greene and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.

SIMON RINEHART, Esq., Assignee.

July 15-3t.

SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the following property will be sold in Waynesburg, on the 24th day of July for the payment of fees due the government store keeper at the distillery of Messrs. Hook & Wise, under Internal Revenue laws. Schedule of property distrained:

One Bay Mare, one Gray Horse, one Sorrel Mare.

July 15-2t — A. L. MYERS, Dept. Col.

New Advertisements.

UPHOLSTERY!

SOMETHING NEW!

HUGHES & MOORE.

The above firm have established an Upholstery Establishment IN WAYNESBURG,

A FEW DOORS WEST OF CREIGH'S DRUG STORE,

Where they intend to manufacture out of the very best material,

ALL KINDS OF MATTRESSES

including,

STRAW,
HUSK,
EXCELSIOR,
SPANISH MOSS,
HAIR

And in short every species of Bed in use. Having established themselves permanently in the business it is their determination to do their work in such manner and at such rates as cannot fail to render entire satisfaction in every case.

They invite their friends of both town and country, who may want anything in the upholstery line to call in and examine their specimens, feeling the utmost confidence that they can suit them both in quality and price.

ALL WORK WARRENTED

Repairing of all kinds done with promptness and in the most substantial manner. Remember the place,

A FEW DOORS WEST OF CREIGH'S DRUG STORE.

WAYNESBURG, PA.

July 15-3m. — HUGHES & MOORE.

IMPORTANT TO CANVASSERS AND MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

SOMETHING FOR THE HOUR!

MARSHALL'S LINE ENGRAVING OF

GENERAL GRANT.

NOW READY.

This splendid Line Engraving is the result of two years labor on the part of the artist, Mr. Wm. E. MARSHALL, who stands at the head of his profession in the United States. It is pronounced a perfect likeness of General Grant in his best expression, by the members of his family and those who have been personally acquainted with him for many years. As a work of art it is immeasurably superior to all others. Mrs. Grant says: "I am delighted with your splendid engraving of my husband. As a likeness I do not think it could be better." Senator Sumner pronounces it "a rare and finished work, excellent as a likeness." Mr. Bryant says: "It is really a noble specimen of the art of engraving and appears to me to give the character of the original more perfectly than any engraving which I have seen." Gen Howard considers "the likeness striking and the work life-like." Mr. Huntington, the eminent artist says: "It has a large, massive style, and great force and richness. The best thing about it is the truth with which you have rendered the indomitable spirit of the man."

Agents wanted in every township. Address, TICKNOR & FIELDS AGENCY, 68 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

July 15-

MIXSELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE

PIANO FORTES.

ALSO ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF

Carpenter's Patent Harmonium Grand Pianoes

Warerooms, 200 Feast 19th Street, Four doors East of Third Avenue,

NEW YORK.

Every Instument warranted seven years. Send for a Circular and Price List.

July 15-3m.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES.

Will Resist all Burglars' Implements for any Length of Time.

Please send for Catalogue of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

MARVIN & CO.,
265 Broadway, New York; 721 Chestnut St., Philidelphia; 108 Bank Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

July 15-3m.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

Manufacturers of the finest quality of

SILVER PLATED GOODS,

WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

SAMPLE ROOM 199 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

July 15-3m.

ROOFING!

ROOFING in rolls ready to be nailed down.
ROOFING costing much less, and more durable than Tin.
ROOFING that can be applied by any ordinary workmen.
ROOFING that will not expand or contract by the action of the weather.
ROOFING that is adapted to steep or flat roofs.

Send for a Sample and Circular.

READY ROOFING COMPANY,
18 Maiden Lane, New York

July 15-3m.

ALL YOUNG PERSONS

Can and should obtain a good education. For particulars, address J. A. Cooper, Principal of the State Normal School, Edinboro, Pa.

July 15-4t

READ AND KNOW—

QUICK SALES AND SHORT PROFITS!

IMMENSE STOCK OF FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Constantly arriving at the Store of

JOHN MUNNELL,

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Consisting, in part, of

GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONARIES,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
SNUFF,
CRACKERS,
CHEESE,
MOLASSES,
CARBON OIL,
FISH,
BACON,
&c., &c., &c.,

In addition to the above, a full stock of

NOTIONS, HARDWARE, SPECTACLES, POCKET KNIVES

and thousands of other articles, which are being sold as low as the

TIMES WILL PERMIT!

COME AND BUY.

JOHN MUNNELL.

Groceries &c.

MURDER!

"OVER THE LEFT."

A

Majority of those who read newspapers, never even give a hasty glance at a business advertisement and if a

MAN

Actually has a choice variety of goods which he is selling at the VERY LOWEST prices that can be afforded, it hardly pays him to publish the fact. Therefore we have

FOUND

It best to simply invite everybody to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and say but little in regard to our ability and determination to make it advantageous to those who are not

DEAD

To their own interest to buy their Candies, Nuts Raisons, Groceries and everything

IN

The Grocery line o. H. A. Rinehart, in Leiwith's old building, opposite the public square,

WAYNESBURG.

A FRESH SUPPLY

JUST RECEIVED AND

FOR SALE AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

10:20-tf.

Clothing.

AHOY! ALOFT!

STAND BY, ALL!

TO SEE THE GRAND OPENING OF

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING

JUST RECEIVED BY

A. J. SOWERS

DRESS SUITS AND BUSINESS SUITS,

Beautiful assortment of Cloths,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

SHIRTS READY-MADE,

New Styles for Gent's Neck Dress Scarfs, Fine French Figured Percale Shirts, Collars & Cuffs,

THE DECLINE IN PRICES enables him to sell at fabulous low rates. Full suits of excellent texture, can be had at one half former cost. Come and get the best while it is going.

WON'T BE UNDERSOLD IN WAYNESBURG

ROOM IN ALLISON'S BUILDING, OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

ap 15,'68-3m.

STARTLING INTELLIGENCE!!

FRANK McGURGAN,

One of our most active and obliging merchants, recently returned from the east, bringing with him a splendid assortment of

NEW SUMMER GOODS!

The VERY NEATEST and LATEST STYLES, of every variety at REASONABLE RATES, embracing all kinds of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

TRIMMINGS AND MILLINERY GOODS, New Styles of SUMMER POPLINS; finest and best quality of Black Silks, Chintzes, Percales, Organdies, Taritons, fine and all colors; fine quality of Wool Delaines, together with a full line of Swisses, Cashmeres and Alpaccas for suits. A full and fashionable line of Millinery Goods consisting of Bonnet Frames, Frosted Allusions, Crapes, all colors, and shades.

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,

The very latest and finest quality, Oil-boiled ribbons, all widths, shades and colors; Colored Laces. All descriptions of Ladies' Hats, trimmed, and untrimmed, full assortment of

EMBROIDERIES & WHITE GOODS,

New styles of Parasols and Summer Umbrellas, Fancy Fans, fine Lace Embroideries, Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs to match. Complete

ASSORTMENT OF FINE JEWELRY.

Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves, a complete line; also Lieli thread and Silk Hosiery for Ladies and Gents, a full stock.

NEW STYLES OF HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS.

Also Shawls, Lace Curtains, and a full line of MOURNING GOODS. He has on hand also a splendid assortment of Wall Paper and Carpets; Gents' and Boys' Clothing in great variety and of the most fashionable styles. HATS, CAPS and TRUNKS, and in short, everything kept in a first class store, all of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

July 1-tf

A STANDARD WORK.

A DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE, Comprising its Antiquities, Biography, Geography and Natural History with numerous Illustrations and Maps. Edited by William Smith, LL. D. Published by Messrs. J. B. Burr & Co., Hartford, Ct.

This work is a timely response to a widespread and urgent necessity of all Bible readers. Being the only American Edition of the only abridgment by the author's own hand of his voluminous Dictionary, which is too costly for the common purse—it is at once the only perfectly reliable and practical one, containing all that the general reader and student can wish. The publishers have in this given the public a volume of which they may well be proud. It is a standard work, commending itself to all who examine it, and should be found in every family. Be careful to get this edition, if you would have the most reliable Dictionary at the most reasonable price. It is sold by subscription only. Agents should address the publishers at once.

June 10-1m

Miscellaneous.

640 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Sixty miles of the track have been laid this spring, and the work along the whole line between the Atlantic and Pacific States is being pushed forward more rapidly than ever before. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and it is not impossible that the entire track, from Omaha to Sacramento, will be finished in 1869 instead of 1870. The means provided are ample, and all that energy, men and money can do to secure the completion of this

GREAT NATIONAL WORK,

at the earliest possible day, will be done.

The UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY receive:

I.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations.

II.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of 12,000 acre of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road. This is an absolute donation, and will be a source of large revenue in the future.

III.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built. The Government takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered

Business Cards.

T. W. ROSS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office in Jewell's building, West end of Main St. Waynesburg. 6:1:'66-tf.

F. A. BALL,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, etc., etc.

AT McCOY'S OLD STAND,

28:1y. Greensboro, Pa.

I. O. OF O. F.

WAYNESBURG LODGE, NO. 469.

Hall in Ganear's Building, east Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa. Time, Tuesday evening, each week. dh.

I. O. OF O. F.

HOSHIMKA LODGE, NO. 558.

Hall in Ganear's Building, East Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa. Time, Saturday evening, each week. dh.

GEO. S. JEFFERY,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

All business pertaining to the office attended to promptly. Office with P. & A. Telegraph Co., east of the Court House.
May 18, '66-1y.

E. M. SAYERS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

In addition to other business will attend to all cases in Bankruptcy that may be entrusted to his care. Office, opposite the Store of G. W. Roberts & Co.

LEWIS DAY,

DEALER IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Wall Paper, Window Paper, &c. Sunday School Books of all kinds constantly on hand, room in Mrs. Rush's building, formerly occupied by Cotterell & Taylor, Waynesburg, Pa.
May 9, '66-1y.

WM. BAILEY,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

Keeps on hands always a choice and select assortment of Watches and Jewelry. Repairing done at the lowest rates. 4:1:'67-1y.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

OF WAYNESBURG.

Opens.....8 o'clock A M.
Closes.....3 o'clock P M.
DISCOUNT DAY.....TUESDAYS.

D. BONER, Pres't. J. C. FLENNIKEN, Cashier.
R. FRANK. FLENNIKEN, Assistant Cashier.

DENTISTRY.

I have located in Waynesburg, and am occupying the late residence of Dr. S. S. Patton. Having taken great pains to become thoroughly acquainted with both the theory and practice of Dentistry, and having had an experience of seven years in the profession, I feel warranted in saying that my patients shall have no cause to complain of inferior operations. Extraction will be rendered painless, when desired, by the administration of "Laughing gas" or other anesthetics. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted as represented. I will be at home WITHOUT PER ADVENTURE from the fifteenth to the thirtieth of every month. JOS. S. HERTIG.
6:12-tf

SHERMAN HOUSE,

JUST OPENED BY

THOMAS BRADLEY.

Positively the most complete Hotel in our town. Everything combined to furnish the best accommodation ever yet offered to the public.

Meals furnished at all hours, table provided with the best of the season.

Travellers and those desirous of refreshment will do well to call. "Tom" still retains his old reputation of an accommodating gentleman, and hospitable landlord. House, the one formerly occupied by the "Messenger" Office. 5:9:'66-1y.

ROBERT DOUGHERTY,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, WAYNESBURG, PA.

Respectfully gives notice that he has located in Waynesburg, Pa., where he intends to manufacture

CARRIAGES

Of every description. From his experience in the business he feels confident that his work, in style, finish and durability, will give entire satisfaction. It is his determination to purchase the best material in market, and employ none but competent workmen.

☞All work warranted for one year.☜
2:21:'66-tf.

MARBLE WORKS,

SUMMERSGILL & BRO.

(Shop in rear of the Hamilton House near the Steam Mill.)

The public are respectfully informed that Summersgill & Bro. have just received a large stock of all kinds of

MARBLE WORK!

Such as Grave Stones, Monuments, Mantle Work, &c. We are prepared to furnish work at reasonable terms on short notice. Call and examine our stock, styles, and prices, before purchasing elsewhere. 5:8-tf.

WAYNESBURG MARBLE AND STONE WORKS.

SAYERS & RINEHART.

Still continue to carry on the Marble and Stone cutting business at their long established stand immediate east of the Public Square, between High and Greene streets, Waynesburg, Pa.

This establishment has been in constant operation since 1839, and the long experience and energy of the proprietors, linked with the exercise of sound judgment and good taste, have won for them a wide spread and enviable reputation. An extensive stock of the various varieties of the best marble kept constantly on hand. Special attention paid to polishing, pressing, carving and engraving.

All orders promptly filled. 4:23:'66-tf.

FOUNDERY NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED

EAGLE FOUNDERY,

With its large stock of

PLOWS AND MANY OTHER CASTINGS,

Formerly the property of the late Daniel Owens, dec'd, will continue the business in all its branches, and do all kinds of

MACHINE REPAIRING,

At short notice and upon reasonable terms, and hopes to merit a reasonable share of patronage.
3-28-3m C. W. BOWER

NEW LIVERY STABLE

IN WAYNESBURG, PA.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to

ACCOMMODATE AT ALL HOURS WITH

GOOD HORSES AND GOOD BUGGIES,

Our Stable will be found in rear of the Hamilton House, near the Steam Mill.
May 20, '68-1y W. A. & C. W. BANE.

HAVE A CIGAR?

IF SO, CALL IN AT

T. BRADEN'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He keeps on hand at all times

AN EXCELLENT QUALITY OF CIGARS,

Smoking & Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, etc., etc.

PRICES DOWN! IS THE WORD!

Call in. Room in the Worle burg, Pa House, Waynesap. 15,'68-tf T. BRADEN.

Printing.

PRINTING!

"THE WAYNESBURG REPUBLICAN"

JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

Sayers' Building, East of the Public Square,

WAYNESBURG, PA.

PAMPHLETS,

PROGRAMMES,

BILL HEADS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

POSTERS,

BLANKS,

LABELS,

&c., &c.,

NEATLY EXECUTED.

WE HAVE NOW A GREAT VARIETY

OF MATERIAL!

And a more complete stock of

PAPER, CARDS, &c.,

Than any establishment within the limits of our business circle,

AND WE ARE PREPARED

To execute every description of

JOB PRINTING!

IN A

STYLE OF NEATNESS AND BEAUTY!!

WHICH

CANNOT BE SURPASSED ANYWHERE.

We employ the most competent printers, and propose to

MEET EVERY ORDER!

With which we are favored, in the

SHORTEST TIME POSSIBLE!

AND

IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER!

Particular attention given to

FINE RULE WORK

CERTIFICATES,

CHECKS, &c.,

TERMS REASONABLE!

Let us have a call fore going elsewhere.

10:30 JAS. E. SAYERS, Waynesburg, Pa.

Pittsburgh Cards.

Iron City College

COR. PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and most Successful

PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

IN THE UNITED STATES.

OVER FIFTEEN THOUSAND STUDENTS

FROM THIRTY-THREE STATES IN TEN YEARS.

FOR LARGE QUARTO CIRCULAR,

Containing full information, Outline of Course of Study, samples of COWLEY'S

PREMIUM PENMANSHIP,

View of the College Building, different departments, City of Pittsburgh, &c., &c., address the Principals, SMITH & COWLEY,
ap 1, 68-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.

LEAD PIPE, SHEET AND BAR LEAD MANUFACTURERS, ALSO

Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Gauges, Whistles and Valves, Iron and Copper Sinks & Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps. And

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS

FOR WATER, GAS AND STEAM.

NO. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ap 22,'68-1y-2c Send for a Price List.

FURNITURE!

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FURNITURE!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

97 & 99 Third St.,

3:4-1y. PITTSBURG, PENN'A.

ANDERSON, PENZOLD & CARSON,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

WELL KNOWN MERCHANT TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT!

—TO—

52 ST. CLAIR STREET,

Two doors from their old rooms.

3:4,'68-1y.

BARKER & HASELTINE!

NO. 18 FIFTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES

OF ALL KINDS.

OFSEWOOD. GILT & WALNUT MOULDINGS,

PICTURES, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.

☞Gilding and Re-gilding to Order. 3:4,'68-1y

J. S. NEWMYER, President,
G. H. ANDERSON, Secretary. J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Superintendent.

TWIN CITY

SLATE MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Manufacture and Deal in every variety of

ROOFING SLATE,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

GENERAL OFFICE NO. 43, 7TH ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

For particulars and prices, address

J. S. NEWMYER, Prest.

ap 22,'68-6m

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

No 42 Fifth Street, one door from Wood, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fine Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Pure Silver Ware, Plated Ware of every description, French Clocks, Tea Sets, Spoons, Forks, Watch makers tools, &c.,

And agency of the CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES.

We also keep the largest and most varied assortment of the very best American Made Clocks, to be found in any city east or west. Persons in want of any article in our line, either at wholesale or for their own use, will always find our prices lower and our assortment larger than any to be found west of New York City.

WATCH REPAIRING—To this branch of our trade (being ourselves practical watch-makers), we pay very special attention. We employ a force of the very best Artists in the country, and any and all fine delicate and difficult work entrusted to our care, for the trade or individuals, may rely on getting satisfaction.

Work may be sent by express or otherwise. REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SEIDLE, Wholesale & retail Jewellers & Silversmiths, 42 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ap 22,'68-1y

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

A good Agent wanted in every township of this county to sell Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn! the best butter maker now manufactured. We do not promise fabulous salaries to our agents, but do guarantee good wages to good men. We are anxious to have this Churn introduced, and to this end will make favorable arrangements with early applicants. Address THOS. H. BINGHAM & CO.,
1:8-1y 200 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING!

The firm of ODBERT & JONES will furnish the

PROPERTY HOLDERS!

of Greene county, with the

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING!

introduced last Summer, and so highly recommended by those who have tried it.

☞All orders left with I. W. Jones, Waynesburg, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
ODBERT & JONES,
3:11-6m of Washington County, Pa.

JOHN HUGHES.....THOMAS LUCAS.

T. LUCAS & CO.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

And dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Leather, Shoe Findings, Iron, Nails, Salt, Fish, &c. Also, agents for Aubrey, Cromlow & Conn's Window Sash. A supply kept constantly on hands. Rice's Landing, Pa., above the RUN. 6:5-tf.

The Waynesburg Republican.

POPPING CORN.

And there they sat a-popping corn,
John Styles and Susan Cotter;
John Styles was stout as any ox,
And Susan fat as butter.

And there they sat and shelled the corn,
And raked and stirred the fire,
And talked of different kind of ears,
And hitched their chairs up nigher.

Then Susan she the popper shook,
Then John he shook the popper
Till both their faces grew as red
As sauce-pans made of copper.

And then they shelled, and popped and ate,
All kinds of fun a-poking.
And he haw-hawed at her remarks,
And she laughed at his joking.

And still they popped and still they ate
(John's mouth was like a hopper),
And stirred the fire and sprinkled salt,
And shook and shook the popper.

The clock struck nine, the clock struck ten
And still the corn kept popping;
It struck eleven and then struck twelve,
And still no signs of stopping.

And John he ate, and Sue she thought—
The corn did pop and patter,
Till John cried out, "The corn's a-fire!
Why, Susan, what's the matter?"

Said she, "John Styles it's one o'clock,
You'll die of indigestion;
I'm sick of all this popping corn—
Why don't you pop the question?"

THE RAMPAGEOUS BRAKESMAN.

Soon after the opening of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, there chanced to be traveling over the line, in a car where there were but few passengers, a gentlemen who was seated opposite the stove, wrapped up in his shawl and meditation. Night came on. Presently in bounded a brakesman, loudly slamming the door behind him, one of those country geniuses, who, with a laudible ambition had a day or two ago abandoned the girls, the fiddle and the plow-tail, to "climb in the world," and become a brakesman. He had been the "king bee" of all the neighborhood frolics, at the house raising, the corn shuckings, and at the cross roads doggery fighting ground, and now he felt sure that he was a "king bee" on railroads. Strutting up to the stove he slammed down his lantern, kicked the mud from his huge boots on the foot board of the seat, spit tobacco juice copiously and noisily on the hissing stove, crossed his muscular thighs, took a survey of the aforesaid boots, with harness leather straps, and then bethought himself of the "customer" opposite, on whom he proceeded to bestow a lengthened and saucy look, as though he doubted the customer's right to be in the coach at all. At length he sought knowledge:

"Whar are you guine, Mister?"

"To Dalton sir," responded the gentleman.

"Preacher, ain't you?"

"No, sir, I am not; but why do you ask?"

"Oh, nothing, only I thought I saw 'Hark from the tombs' sticking out all over you like the measils. You know me, I recon?"

"No, sir."

"Well, I'll just be dam; why whar the devil was you raised?"

"At Maryville, East Tennessee."

"Oh! that excuses you, for if ever I hearn tell ov that settlement afore I wish I may be durned, and I knows every place, I duz.'"

"You seem to be well acquainted with the place you now occupy," replied the stranger almost choking with efforts to suppress his laughter.

"What place do you mean Mister? This ere red bench covered with the dried skins of cows' tongues, or my office?"

"I allude to your office, and by the way what is your position on the road?

"Brakesman, by the jumpin gemini, I thought everybody knowed that; brakesman over the Yeast Tennessey and Georgy railroad."

"Unfortunately, I did not know it."

"Well, you'd dam soon foun the fac out if you'd cut up any shines round here, huggin wimmen, or cussin or tryin to steal anybody's carpet bag, or talkin sassy to the conductor, or sich. Why, I'd chuck you butt foremost thru that winder, like darting clap boards through the cracks ov a barn' for I mean to run this ere train on high morril principles, I duz. And you didn't know I was the brakesman on this here road?"

"Indeed, sir, I did not."

"Well old Slideeasy, all I've got to say is that for a man of your looks, you know less than any man I ever saw. How do you manage to make a livin"

"I receive a salary; I am President of this road. Wallace is my name; but I have not the pleasure of knowing yours; will you be so kind as to inform me?"

All symptoms of "king bee" disappeared at this thunderbolt announcement, and in their stead were seen humility, crushed pride of place, a strong get up and git expression, and a most confounded hang dog done up and dog-goned appearance generally. The blakesman slid.

Do you know what is the latest style in bonnets and other fixings, go to church next Sunday and note what each lady wears, and then guess which is the latest. There you will see every style, from that which honestly covers the head, to the latest agony, which is a wafer with innumerable streams and a switch. They are altogether lovely.

WE see by our exchanges that Pittsburg has succeeded in getting up a reputation for furnishing two or three suicides a day. This is a pleasant fame to deserve.

THE best bank is a bank of earth. It never refuses to discount to honest labor. And the best shares are plow shares, on which dividends are always liberal.

Dry Goods.

NEW STAND! NEW STORE!

NEW STOCK!

The patronage of the people of our town and county is respectfully solicited at the new stand,

P. AXTELL & CO.,

Blachley's Corner, opposite the Wright House, Waynesburg, Pa., where a splendid stock has just been received, consisting of

DRY GOODS, FINE WHITE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
SPRING SHAWLS AND BALMORALS,
EMBROIDERIES, NOTIONS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, RIBBONS,

Velvets, Parasols, beaded and plain; Ladies' and Gent's Hats in various styles.

&c., &c., &c.

☞A fine assortment of everything in our line always on hand.☜

☞We sell at very reasonable rates and deal alike to all.☜

COME, EXAMINE, AND BUY!

P. AXTELL & CO.

May 27, '68-1y

GOOD NEWS!

AND NEW GOODS!

D. SHIRK,

Now offers to the public

The most complete assortment of

Every thing in the Dry

Goods line ever brought to

This market. The Spring

Styles, fresh and attractive

And of every variety.

Hats for Men and Boys,

Ladies' and Misses. Boots

And Shoes, unsurpassed in

Durability & Cheapness.

Muslins, Delaines, Cloths,

Bonnets & Bonnet frames

Cassimeres, and in fact

Everything that can be

Desired, you can buy of him.

A. WILSON, JR.

Especially invites a call from his old customers, being satisfied the prestige of former dealing will be sustained and that now, as of yore, the tastes of all will be pleased regarding prices and quality. Embrace the first opportunity and give him an early call.

☞Room formerly occupied by A. Wilson, Jr. in Wilson's building, Waynesburg, Pa.
ap 8,'68-1y. D. SHIRK.

THE LATEST YET.

MRS. E. S. SAYERS & HOSKINSON

Have just arrived from the East with a large assortment of foreign and domestic

DRY GOODS,

SPRING & SUMMER STYLES,

which they propose to sell at the lowest CASH prices! such as Dress Goods, Dress Trimming, Dress Buttons, Ladies Shawls, Boots and Shoes, Hats for men & boys, also, a great variety nice articles, at very low prices for

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' WEAR,

Wares of all kinds, and a complete variety of the best GROCERIES. All of which they propose to sell at the very lowest figures, depending on the quality and cheapness of their goods to gain them custom.

Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, and they will prove that the above is correct. Room in Allison's building, nearly opposite the Court House, Waynesburg. 4:1,'67-tf

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY!

OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, &c.,

AT

EVANS' ESTABLISHMENT.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE!

Wishing to close out for the Fall trade, he offers his goods at astonishing low rates for cash. The stock is as late as the latest and the best in market.

Minor's Building, opposite the Greene House.
4:34-3m L. K. EVANS.

Boots & Shoes.

A FACT WORTHY OF NOTE!

JOHN W. WINGET

Undoubtedly has the LARGEST STOCK of

HOME-MADE BOOTS & SHOES!

IN WAYNESBURG.

They have been tried and found to be equal if not

Superior to any in the place!

He has a general and well manufactured assortment of

LADIES' AND MISSES, MEN & BOYS'

HOME MADE

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS!

He keeps hands unexcelled as workmen in leather. His shop will be found

NEAR COTTEREL'S TANNERY,

☞After returning thanks for a liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I wish to say to my old customers and others that I warrant my work in every particular, and will sell at prices that will satisfy any reasonable person.

Don't forget the place, but

GIVE ME A CALL SOON.

ap 8, '68-1y JOHN M. WINGET.

GREAT PANIC IN THE PRICES OF

BOOTS AND SHOES!

—AT—

WILLIAM BERRYHILL'S,

TWO DOORS WEST OF N. CLARK & SON'S CLOTHING STORE,

Having just purchased a heavy Stock of Boots and Shoes of the FINEST and BEST QUALITY to be found in the East, he now has the Best selected and most complete assortment of these Goods ever brought to the Town. And he offers to sell

FOR CASH

Men's best, whole stock, Home-made Boots, 17 inch leg, at $6.00, 5.25 and 5.00; Men's Fine Calf at $7.50, with a uniform deduction in rates, on all kinds of stock. Mr. Berryhill having an experience of 15 years in the manufacturing of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and has taken great care to make this a

SUPERIOR STOCK TO ANY KEPT HERETOFORE.

Experienced hands are constantly employed in making to order and we can safely say that at no place else in these "diggings" can the material and workmanship be surpassed.

ALL WORK WARRANTED!

He now asks his friends and the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he can please them. WM. BERRYHILL,
12:18-tf Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa.

GREAT BARGAINS!

—IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES!

NEW STOCK!

NEW STORE!

CUSTOM-MADE WORK!

CHEAPER THAN EVER, AT

M. C. & H. BELL'S,

(SUCCESSORS TO HALSTED,)

SAYERS' CORNER

WAYNESBURG, PA.

☞Call and examine, and save money!

GO TO M. C. & H. BELL'S FOR BARGAINS
12:4-1y.

PAINTING AND GLAZING.

J. W. SMALLEY,

HOUSE PAINTER,

GRAINER, GLAZIER AND PAPER HANGER,

Shop, on Mechanics' Row, opposite the M. E. Church, Waynesburg, Pa.

☞MATERIAL FURNISHED, if required, at Pittsburgh Prices.

ap 1, '68-6m. J. W. SMALLEY.

JOHN H. HOFFMAN,

MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA.

ATTORNEY FOR COLLECTING

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, ARREARS OF PAY,

AND ALL MILITARY CLAIMS.

Having had 17 years experience in prosecuting such claims, I have become familiar with the various Laws—and the large amount of record evidence in my possession enables me to be very successful in prosecuting suspended claims, and in many instances have proved successful when the claimant had long given them up in despair. No matter how difficult the claim so it is just, 8:28-1y.

MILLINERY SHOP.

MRS. CAROLINE EDMISTON,

Can be found at her old stand west end of town, still carrying on the Millinery business. All kinds of goods in this line can be purchased here
June 3, '68-tf.

Miscellaneous.

BETTER THAN EVER!

FROM

NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA

THOMAS BRADEN,

Has just received a splendid new

SPRING STOCK OF HARDWARE

To which he invites especial attention.

His store is filled with everything in his line needed by the farmer and mechanic. Being a practical farmer, he knows exactly the wants of his farmer friends. Among his variety of goods will be found Iron and Nails of all kinds, Planes of all varieties, Augers, Braces, &c. Tuttle-toothed, Cross-cut and Mill Saws, Hand Saws and Tools of all descriptions.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Mowing Machines, Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers Plows, Cultivators, Shovels, Forks, and everything in this line.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

A general assortment of Saddlery Hardware, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

WOODEN WARE OF ALL KINDS.

Tubs, Buckets, Butter Bowls and all kinds of Kitchen - Wooden Fixin's, Willow Baskets, Brooms, Brushes, Coal Buckets, Brass Kettles, Buggy Whips, Shot Guns, Boys's Wagons and Sleds. All of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash!

GIVE HIM A CALL SOON.

He will take pleasure in showing his stock at all times. So give him a call when you come to town. Remember the place,

OPPOSITE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

WAYNESBURG, PA.

ap 8,'68-tf THOMAS BRADEN.

IMPORTANT TO

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS!

WAYNESBURG STEAM PLANING MILL.

It gives us pleasure to announce to the public the completion of this work and the readiness of the proprietors to

RECEIVE ORDERS!

AND

MAKE CONTRACTS!

The best improved machinery is used. Planing, Ploughing and Grooving, Sash and Door Making, Pannelling, Ripping, moulding &c., rapidly and skilfully executed. Ruling prices paid for,

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER!

They are also prepared to do all kinds of Carpenter Work, with the utmost promptness, and in the most substantial manner.

They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, and flatter themselves that they will in all cases be able to

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION!

All orders promptly attended to.

BRADEN, WALTON & SAYERS,

8:14-tf Waynesburg, Pa.

COPPER AND TINWARE ESTABLISHMENT IN WAYNESBURG, PA.

DON'T THROW MONEY AWAY, BUT USE IT TO BUY CHEAP AND USEFUL STOVES OF

W. H. HELPHENSTINE,

They have the handsomest and neatest pattern of

COOKING, HEATING, AND PARLOR STOVES!

in use. Call and examine the different patterns before you purchase elsewhere. They have the ROSEDALE, for wood or coal, three sizes; and the Perfection, for wood, three sizes. They are the best Stoves in use.

Don't let the women scold any longer, but get them what they need.

They manufacture

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE!

of all kinds. Everything in our line will be attended to promptly; send in your orders soon, for I will sell cheap for cash or country produce

SPOUTING AND ROOFING!

done to order on the shortest notice, at the old stand, south of the Sheriff's House, Waynesburg, Pa. W. H. HELPHENSTINE.
1:29-6m

E. A. TINKER.....H. L. MAPEL.

TINKER & MAPEL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

HOGS, CATTLE AND SHEEP,

AT THEIR OWN YARDS,

WEST BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

ADJOINING MD. LIVE STOCK SCALES.

Consignments respectfully solicited. All communications promptly answered. Post Office Address—Box 1500. 7:24-1y.

GEORGE C. STURGISS, Attorney at Law. JOHN C. WAGNER Notary Public.

STURGISS & WAGNER,

UNITED STATES CLAIM AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENTS.

☞For the adjustment of CLAIMS, of all kinds against the United States, such as

PENSIONS, INCREASE OF PENSIONS, BOUNTY, $100 EXTRA BOUNTY,

and those of any other class call on or write to the Military and Naval Agency of STURGISS & WAGNER,
Walnut St., 1 door below Hagans' corner (Up Stairs.)
8:21,'67-1y MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

I. O. OF O. F.

WAYNESBURG ENCAMPMENT, NO. 116.

Hall in Ganear's Building, east Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa. First and second Friday's of each month. dh.